THE

# North-China Herald.

## AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 9. SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₽ ANNUM.

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. MICHAEL SICHEL in our firm ceases on the 30th April, 1867.

Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY and Mr. ADOLPHUS ZIMMERN are this day admitted partners in our firm, which Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS ceases to sign per procuration.

REISS & Co.

6ju 2961 China and Japan, 1st May, 1867.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD BATTY PARK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HAZEON in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

9ju 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junr., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

## INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

## INSURANCES.

### North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
*Hong Name*, 遠來 *Yuén-Laè.*

30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

### China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000**

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

*TRUSTEES:*

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
*Agents for Shanghai.*

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.*
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

## INSURANCES.

### THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

**Capital £2,000,000.**

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company, on Foreign and Chinese Buildings and their contents, at the current rates of premium.

FRAZAR & Co.,
*Agents.*

6ju 3127 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

*(Liability Limited.)*
*MARINE DEPARTMENT.*

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
*Agents in Shanghai.*

tf Shangha 1st December, 1858.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Chefoo Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st *day of May*, 1867, a BRIGHT FIXED LIGHT will be shewn from sunset to sunrise on the highest point of the largest Island of the "Kung Tung Tau" group, at the entrance of Chefoo Harbour.

The Light is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles.

True bearings from the undermentioned places to the Lighthouse, as given by H.B.M. Gunboat *Insolent.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Rock | N. 50 | 25 | W. |
| North Rock | S. 50 | 20 | W. |
| Chefoo Cape | S. 58 | 00 | E. |
| Sentry Rock | S. 60 | 00 | E. |
| Tower on Yentai Hill | N. 83 | 10 | E. |
| Knob Point | N. 52 | 30 | E. |

Office of Maritime Customs,
Chefoo, 1st April, 1867.

T. G. LUSON,
*Actg. Commissioner of Customs.*

6ju 2962

NOTICE.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

*Shanghai Agency.*

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

H. WALLICH,
*Manager.*

22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

### FRAUD.

*No. 2.*

ON the 27th June, 1866, MONTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

**LABELS**

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

**Two Years Rigorous Imprisonment;**

And on the 30th of the same month, for

**Selling Spurious Articles**

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S,

SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from

**Every respectable Dealer in China.**

my17 3066 May 23rd, 1867.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
*Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)*

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

**BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,**

"STAR-BRAND,"

*TO BE HAD ONLY OF*

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,

23 ABCHURCH LANE,

**LONDON.**

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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## Miscellaneous Intelligence.


# China Fire Insurance Company.

**Subscribed Capital Tls.2,000,000**
In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq. (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. W R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hancury & Co.)
W. PROUST, Esq., Messrs. Wm. Pustau & Co.
A. A. Hayes, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. Tate, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

All communications on the Business of the Company to be directed to the *Secretary*.

Office hours 10 to 4 o'clock

F. E. GWYN,
*Secretary.*

tf 7527 Shanghai, 18th June, 1866.


### DEATH.

At Hankow, on 1st instant, GEORGE, Son of George and Sarah A. Tyson, aged 11 months and 9 days.

LATEST DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| England.. (tel.).. | May 9 | Hankow,..... | June 2 |
| Hongkong,..... | June 1 | Nagasaki,..... | „ 1 |
| Tientsin,..... | May 24 | Yokohama,..... | May 30 |

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Mar. 1 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... Feb. 23 } April 18th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

| Date. | Time of High or Low Water. | Rise or Fall. | Wind. | Force. | I. | Bar. | Ther. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | ft. in. | | | | " " | ° |
| May 25 L.W. | 0.24 | 12.07 | East | 2 | b | 29.97 | 74 |
| „ 25 H.W. | 4.47 | 18.06 | S. S. E. | 4 | b | 29.95 | 73 |
| „ 26 H.W. | 5.14 | 20.01 | „ | 3 | b | 29.93 | 69 |
| „ 29 L.W. | 1.03 | 12.10 | „ | 5 | c | 29.97 | 77 |
| „ 29 H.W. | 5.52 | 18.06 | „ | 6 | c | 29.87 | 74 |
| „ 27 H.W. | 6.10 | 19.10 | „ | 4 | c | 29.79 | 67 |
| „ 27 L.W. | 2.07 | 13.08 | S. by W. | 3 | r | 29.75 | 69 |
| „ 27 H.W. | 6.46 | 18.04 | Z. | 0 | r | 29.75 | 67 |
| „ 28 H.W. | 7.16 | 19.10 | N.N.W. | 4 | c | 29.80 | 65 |
| „ 28 L.W. | 3.06 | 14.07 | N. by E. | 7 | r | 29.83 | 68 |
| „ 29 H.W. | 8.18 | 21.05 | NE by E | 6 | c | 29.90 | 68 |
| „ 29 L.W. | 4.13 | 13.09 | E. N. E. | 3 | b | 29.88 | 69 |
| „ 30 H.W. | 9.42 | 20.11 | „ | 4 | c | 29.93 | 68 |
| „ 30 L.W. | 5.20 | 13.05 | „ | 3 | r | 29.85 | 66 |
| „ 31 L.W. | 6.08 | 13.09 | „ | 2 | r | 29.83 | 67 |
| „ 31 H.W. | 10.34 | 21.02 | Z. | 0 | c | 25.82 | 73 |

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

### PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Fusi-Yama," from Nagasaki, Messrs. Mitchell and Ren. Per "Sunda," from Hongkong, Messrs. Campbell and Ezickel. Per "Singapore" from Yokohama, Captain Applin, Captain Hector, Dr. Thorpe, Lieutenants Bond, Edwards, and Edwards, Jr., two second class and two Chinese. Per str. "Dupleix," from Hongkong, Count and Countess Tour, Messrs. Arese, Pallaricino, Menezza, Maynard, Labordo, Wachtels, Henry Rounau, Rev. Ooof, and Mrs. Carusellor and daughter. For Yokohama, M. de Roodenberg, Yakatono, Kami, Eschakwa, Messrs. Damiolo, Verga, Nicolas; Mrs. Ormea, sister, and three daughters; 11 officers and servants of Japanese mission. Per "United Service," from Hongkong, Mr. Wieters, two European, and 33 Chinese deck.

DEPARTED.—Per "Malacca," for Hongkong, Messrs. Eckersley, Lawrence, Captain J. W. Webb, and Fak-Que on deck.

THE P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Sunda*, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave to-morrow, Friday, the 7th instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th April, due in Hongkong on the 6th June, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th June, per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of May 19th, due in Hongkong on the 29th June and here on the 4th of July. It arrived last year on the 3rd of July, per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"


TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance*.

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.



PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace 5 cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.


### CONSULAR NOTIFICATION No. 16.

THE undersigned publishes for the information of the British Mercantile Community the substance of a despatch from H. E. the Taotai, calling attention to the necessity of vessels submitting to inspection at the Woo-sich Barrier.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
*H. B. M.'s Consul.*

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 3rd June, 1867.

(No. 72.)

*Précis.*

Shanghai, 2nd June, 1867.

THE Taotai, at the request of *Wang*, the Superintendent of Customs at Hankow, begs to inform H. B. M.'s Consul that a Barrier has been established at *Wu-hsüeh* (between Hankow and Kiukiang) and that it is necessary for each sailing vessel or native-built boats owned by foreigners to stop there and undergo examination. It is complained that some vessels have taken advantage of a strong breeze or tide to pass without submitting to inspection; and as it is important in the present disturbed state of the country round that strict search should be made for concealed arms, &c., it is made imperative that the seal of the *Wu-hsüeh* Barrier should appear on the documents belonging to each vessel. The absence of this seal will render the vessel liable to a fine, irrespectively of whether concealment (of contraband) has taken place or not.

It is requested that H. M. Consul will be good enough to issue a notice to this effect to all merchants, and favour the Taotai with a copy thereof.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 4 P.M.


# The North-China Herald.

*IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.*

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1867.


THE English Mail of the 10th April arrived on the 25th May, bringing telegrams to 24th April. The French mail has since arrived with telegrams to 9th May. The *Sunda* leaves to-morrow with the outgoing mail.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight—*Caller-Ou* from Shields; *Sir Lancelot*, *Hoang Ho*, *Coulnakyle*, *Gossamer*, and *Laurel*, from London; *Mary Whitridge* from New York; *Maiden Queen* and *Ajax* from Liverpool. No ships have left for foreign ports.

KIUKIANG—or rather a number of Shanghai firms interested in its trade—has followed the example of Chefoo, in seeking concessions tending to develope trade and facilitate intercourse with the interior. Chefoo looks to railways, Kiukiang wants inland steamers. The old request is again made, that small steamers be allowed to ply on the Poyang lake; the advantages that would result are put foward, and the objections combated.

Jao-chow, distant about 150 miles from Kiukiang, is the point with which it is desired to establish a steam connection. It is here that the Tien-kai and Moyune teas are transhipped from the small craft in which they have come down country, to others more suitable for lake navigation. But at present these boats frequently remain windbound for days and even weeks together, whereas, with the aid of steam-tugs, the journey could be accomplished in twenty-four hours. One of the objections generally raised, therefore, against the admission of steamers on the inland waters, falls to the ground. The object here, is simply to employ them as tugs, the shallowness of the lake precluding the employment of vessels of sufficient draught to carry cargo. Instead of the native boat trade being injured, therefore, it would rather be encouraged, as increased traffic might be expected to result from more rapid and certain communication. Remembering the objections urged by the Chinese and endorsed by Sir Rutherford, when permission was sought for small steamers to ply from hence to the silk districts, the memorialists have touched, also, on the subject of foreign rowdies. They only succeed however in producing a lamentably feeble argument, which has no special bearing on the question, and contains an assertion which is not borne out by experience. The existing system of Consular passports, they urge, sufficiently provides against any danger from this source; and, "moreover, there would be no object for any but known and responsible parties engaged in trade, in visiting the interior." We do not very well see why the system of Consular passports should be more efficacious at Kiukiang than at Shanghai, where it notoriously fails to prevent foreign rowdies from roaming through the inland waters. And the same motive which impels these worthless characters to travel through the canals of Kiangsu, would tempt them into those of Anhuey—plunder. It is not people who travel on the steamers, that are feared; it is the class who creep stealthily about in native boats, stealing wood from one, fowls from another and cash from a third—men whose existence in China was aptly described by Sir Rutherford, when Consul at Shanghai, as "a national reproach and a public calamity." The real defence to this objection, lies in the enquiry what possible connection can exist between inland steamers and foreign rowdies. It cannot be supposed that legitimate traders who employ these steamers, nor the officers who work them, would afford countenance or protection to such men. On the contrary, it may safely be held that rowdies and creek pirates would carefully avoid their line of route from fear of detection. Steamers are not allowed to ply inland from Shanghai; but rowdyism is still unpleasantly rife. The two features are utterly irrespective of each other. There is no doubt that Chinese have suffered sadly in property, and foreigners in reputation, from the misdeeds of these outcasts from society. But the evil has, of late, greatly diminished under the influence of more efficient police supervision and an exercise of sterner justice by the different national representatives.

On more than one ground, strong opposition will no doubt be raised to the concession sought. The Chinese Government not unnaturally still hesitates before the gigantic change, which it well knows the introduction of steam would involve. It knows that permission to construct a railway to Soochow, or to run small steamers on the Poyang lake, would serve to whet rather than allay the eagerness with which foreigners press for the general introduction of steam carriage and steam vessels, throughout the country. And it knows that, if the thin end of the wedge be once inserted, no power of resistance will prevent its being—gradually, perhaps, but certainly—driven home.

## Summary of News.

At Sir Rutherford Alcock's invitation, a committee of merchants has been formed for the purpose of suggesting alterations which it may be desirable to negociate at the approaching revision of the Tientsin treaty. Among these we imagine that greater facilities for communication with the interior, and a re-arrangement of the transit dues, will hold a prominent place.

The Silk market was opened on the 3rd instant, by the sale of 60 bales No. 4 Tsatlee at Tls. 445 and 450; 10 bales Son-yuen-fong, and Gna-ling Ka-shing Taysaam at Tls. 435; and 10 bales Kin-ling Taysaam at Tls. 415. About 1,600 to 1,700 bales have been settled since the market opened. Prices opened about on a par with Tls. 500 for No. 3 Tsatlees, and have since advanced to Tls. 510, to Tls. 525 owing to the pacific news brought forward by the French mail.

A meeting of shareholders in the Race Course has been held, at which a dividend of Tls. 38 per share was declared. A sum of Tls. 3,497 is, it appears, due from the Recreation Fund for land sold them for the Cricket and Base Ball grounds, and measures are to be taken for obtaining immediate payment of the amount. A lease has been concluded with the Race Club, under which the latter agrees to pay Tls. 700 per annum.

A meeting of treaty consuls has been held, to discuss the proposed new Rules on which the Mixed Court is to be conducted, on the arrival of the Tung-chi who is to be appointed to its separate jurisdiction.

Some shares in the Shanghai Dock Company have, we learn, been sold for Tls. 130 and 140.

The barquantine *Ta-lee* has been sold for Tls. 7,800.

News has been received from NANKING, of an important victory gained by Li-hung-chang over the Nien-fei in Hoopeh, which is expected to lead to the surrender of one of their principal Wangs.

Firms interested in the KIUKIANG trade have drawn up a memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock, asking permission for small steamers to ply on the Poyang lake.

HANKOW advices report the settlement of about 40,000 packages of Oopack, Oonam and Oonfaa teas at prices varying from Tls. 26 to Tls. 32.50. Some 10,000 chests of new season teas were sent down by the *Moyune*, and were followed by 15,000 in the *Plymouth Rock*.

THE tea market was opened at Foochow on the 27th ultimo, at Tls. 26 and Tls. 30 per picul. Four ships have already left with cargoes, as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Maitland*, | cleared | May 30th, | 8,990.31 pcls. |
| *Serica*, | „ | May 31st, | 7,728.95 pcls. |
| *Taiping*, | „ | June 1st, | 8,527.21 pcls. |
| *Fiery Cross* | „ | „ | 7,053.85 pcls. |

OUR NAGASAKI correspondent mentions that the American barque *Anna Kimball* has, been arrested and towed into Nagasaki by the *Wyoming*. She has been trading with Japanese ports not opened by treaty—not at all an uncommon proceeding, but always carried on under the sanction of the Japanese Customs, which was not in this instance obtained.

The anniversary of the Queen's birthday was celebrated there in a worthy manner by H. B. M.'s Consul. A Ball was given at the Consulate in the evening, which, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, was attended by all the élite of Nagasaki. The fine band of the "Guerrière" animated the dancing, which was kept up till a late hour in the morning. The illumination — the night being dark—looked very brilliant and had a wonderful effect when viewed from the shipping in harbour. H. I. M. S. "Guerrière," with His Excellency the French Minister on board, arrived a few days ago from Osaka. Admiral Roze did us the honor of firing a royal salute, which compliment Commander Domvile of H. M. Gunboat *Algerine* could only reply to by "manning yards." H. M. S. *Pelorus* had not yet returned from the Inland Sea. Admiral Bell, who had only just arrived in the U. S. S. *Hartford*, paid the same compliment to the British Queen, as did Capt. Eschar of the Dutch man-of-war *Watergeus*.

The SAIGON *Courrier* mentions the blowing up of the gunboat *Casse-tête* in the Saigon river. Several persons were killed, the commander amongst the number. We notice that a Municipal Council is to be established there, for which natives, as well as foreigners are to be eligible. "*Les conseillers sont choisis dans toutes les classes de la population, tant asiatique qu'européenne, résidant à Saigon, sans distinction de nationalité.* On chercherait vainement, dans les colonies étrangères, des dispositions plus hospitalières, plus larges et plus liberales."

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## Editorial Selections.

### SILK.

IN reviewing the season of 1865 and 1866 about a year ago, we had to chronicle a position almost identical with our present one,—rumours of war, the probability of increased supplies of European and Asiatic silks, and their effect upon the home prices. The war came, and with it a complete stagnation of trade, which forced down prices of chop silks to 27s. per lb. nominally; though sales could not be effected at 25s., the London market having completely collapsed. For a couple of months it continued in this position, and the long protracted period of inaction was terminated on the 5th July by the important news of victory by the Prussians. As to the increased supplies, so far as Europe was concerned, the crop ultimately proved little in excess of the previous season; but with this very material difference, that the increase was chiefly noticeable in the inferior qualities, and that, of really fine good silk, the supply was very limited. To this cause may be attributed the high prices obtained by importers of China classic silk during the past season, and the disproportionately low value placed upon the medium and inferior grades. In China, the export for the season has disproved the correctness of the statement originally given, and instead of an increase, there is a very important decrease in the supply. The export of Japan silk, however, has turned out in excess of the year 1866 *a* 1867, by about 3,000 bales as compared with the previous season. From both China and Japan, the scarcity of really fine chop silk has been very apparent; for notwithstanding the inducement of extremely high prices held out in the European markets, the export of this particular description has been unusually small, thereby proving the decreased production.

The early telegraphic advices from China, reporting probable low opening prices, added much to the general gloom in the London market; and it was not until subsequent reports of a failure in our second crop, and consequent materially diminished estimate of the supply, had become known, that any decided improvement in the Home market was apparent. The receipt of this information in London produced an active speculative business, resulting in 31s per lb. being paid for third Tsatlees, to arrive. And on the arrival of the new Silk, prices rapidly advanced until 32s. 6d. per lb was paid, when consumption turned upon Italian and French Silks; this high figure having driven speculators from the field, and consumers alone not being found sufficient to impart any great activity to the market. The arrivals in England were scanty, and the high range of prices appeared sufficient to keep the deliveries to such a moderate scale that the Home stock did not diminish; and each successive telegram from China was watched with increased interest; the great point being the continually advancing prices paid in Shanghai, which were looked upon as the most effectual confirmation of the continually diminishing estimate of exports. About the 12th of October 1866, 33s. per lb. was, in one or two instances, obtained for classic No. 3 Tsatlee; and this appears to have been the turning point, as from that time a dragging business has been conducted at gradually declining prices. At first, the fall was noticeable in medium to inferior descriptions, and afterwards chop silks suffered a similar fate. The circulars from London advised a heavy market, comparatively large arrivals, and continued disinclination to purchase; some of the importers, indeed had been pressing sales. Towards the close of February a new and suicidal custom was introduced, of offering silk at public auction without reserve, or at "Taxed" prices. This led to a very decided decline, and the market, by last advices, was in a most unsatisfactory condition. The chance of a war between France and Prussia, too, would of course stop all business in silk, and completely disarrange quotations. In short, the position of the silk market both here and at home, during the past season, has been briefly this. At the opening of the market in Shanghai, there was the probability of war between Prussia and Austria; which proved only too true—our estimates of supplies were too great by almost one half;—the London stock on the 1st August, 1866, was somewhat large (being 15,113 bales of China and Japan Silk) it is true; but the considerably diminished supply from China counteracted this, and hence the high prices paid during the past season. These have, however, most effectually caused the manufacturers to reduce their consumption to the smallest possible compass, and have produced a most unsatisfactory and dragging market at Home. It is worthy of note, in China silk, that the chief feature has been the increasingly high relative rates paid for all good and approximately good qualities, and the comparative difficulty in selling the lower classes.

As regards the coming season, 1867 to 1868, we are again threatened with war between France and Prussia,—an event which, if it should unhappily occur, must exercise a most serious effect on the Silk market both in China and Europe. We think no one would dispute this; and as it is impossible to define the fall which may take place in prices, we must leave our readers to form their own estimate on this head. As regards the yield of the new Silk, we hear that 35,000 bales have been secured at the first gathering, and should the second crop turn out equally successfully, there should be available for export not less than 50,000 bales. If we add to this the probability of increased supplies from Japan—say of at least 15,000 bales, and from Canton of some 6,000 bales, we have a total of 70,000 bales of Silk to be exported; and as it is estimated there should remain at least 16,000 bales of old China and Japan Silk in stock, in London, when the new Silk arrives home, we have a grand total of 86,000 bales available for the trade of 1867 and 1868. Now for a glance at the consumption. Supposing the monthly deliveries in London should average 5,000 bales, the trade would only require 60,000 bales; thus, there would be some 26,000 bales in excess of the demand. It must be borne in mind, that the estimate of 5,000 bales for monthly deliveries is far above what they have actually reached for the past two seasons; and to induce such an increased business, nothing short of a material decline in prices could produce it,—such as existed in the season of 1863, 1864 and 1865, when chop thirds Tsatlee were quoted on the 1st August 1863 and 1864 at 21s. and at 23s. 6d. per lb. respectively. Again this season's silk will undoubtedly prove very superior as compared with last year, so it may be considered certain that we shall have a material increase in the supply of really fine good silk. Knowing all this, it is scarcely necessary, we imagine, to caution intending operators against paying too high prices for the new silk. If, with war and a small crop, prices during the past season declined to 25s. per lb., what may we expect with a war between two great powers like France and Prussia, and a very considerably larger supply of silk from all quarters—and especially of chop silks, which alone have maintained their ground as regards the home prices. Small musters of the new crop having only been shown, we cannot give any definite opinion of this season's silk; but it is said by the Chinese to be superior in color and quality to anything we have had for years, though in size it is somewhat coarse. Bale musters may now be looked for any day.

### TEA.

SHORTLY after the opening of the Tea season in Hankow last year, we had occasion to comment on the extraordinary prices paid,—prices, which the news of the panic in London affected, when received here, only to a moderate degree. Unfortunately for those concerned, the result then predicted has taken place; and while at home other articles of produce have been steadily recovering, the value of Tea alone appears to be permanently fixed at the panic rates.

At the entry of another season, with these facts before us, it is well to try and form an estimate of the present requirements of the trade on which new operations have to be based. Let us then review briefly the history of the season now ended, and at the same time endeavour to observe the signs of the one now opening on us.

The unexpected good fortune which awaited the arrival of the new 1865 Teas on the London market, had led to most exaggerated expectations of a still better result in 1866, in the face of news of a most discouraging nature then to hand from home. The race home of the first clippers last year will be long remembered. The Teas they carried, bought at an extreme cost and hurried forward as though expected to meet a real Tea famine, met with an overstocked market, which rendered the premium given to the first arrival supremely ridiculous. A few holders sold, and submitted wisely, as it afterwards appeared, to the first loss. The majority held on for better times, only to find their stock deteriorating in quality while the demand grew steadily less. Taught by their rashness in 1865, the dealers determined henceforth to leave to importers the task of holding their reserve, knowing full well that with a ten months' supply on hand and a continuous fleet of Tea-ships on the way, nothing could interfere to prevent their supplying themselves day by day as the consumption went on. Hence the mails of the past year have become monotonous in their repetition of the news of dragging markets and hand-to-mouth business, by no means surprising when the actual figures of supply and demand are fairly examined. Thus, including the stock on hand, we furnished Great Britain with a supply for the season of over two hundred million pounds, while the highest estimate of consumption did not exceed one hundred and thirty millions. Judging by the light of past days these figures doubtless appeared encouraging, but now that every day brings the two countries into more speedy and more certain communication, the heavy stocks of produce formerly stored in London have grown totally unnecessary. With other staples this has been long since acknowledged; in Tea alone, owing probably to the greater distance of the producing country, has it been steadily ignored. Yet, now that it has been proved that even a China war in no way affects the export, what reason can be asigned for holding such a Stock? In America, unburdened with this bugbear, a healthy trade existed, and how great is the contrast to Great Britain in this respect, we see in the fact that the last Green Tea Season opened in New York with a Stock of less than three million pounds.

That this necessity of a heavy Stock is now proved to be a fiction, we see clearly by the news brought by the last mail. Although the progress of consumption has reduced the Stock to fifteen million pounds less than that held in April 1866, no signs of improvement appear, and equally with the early shippers are those persons disappointed, who, speculating on this probability, bought here when prices had fallen to a point which at the time promised a certain return. With a stock little short of one million packages in the hands of Importers, who, if not actually forced to sell on arrival, do but await a moderate enquiry on the part of buyers, to quit their goods, it is not astonishing that no material rise in value took place; and indeed we see that the slight improvement caused by the increased demand at the beginning of this year was entirely lost in consequence of the large number of holders naturally anxious to profit by it. Doubtless the general depression which has characterised the whole trade of the year 1866, may to a certain extent be held responsible for the exceptional condition of the tea trade. We think though it is more just to go further, and say that the illusions of the year 1866, have in this, as in other particulars, simply opened the eyes of people to the true conditions and wants of their business, hitherto obscured in the halo of successful precedent.

In summing up the results of the past season we find:—

An Export from China considerably within the annual home consumption, followed by prices which do not cover the bare cost of production.

An eager rush of ships, destined to pour into a country large supplies of an article with which that country is already overstocked.

A naturally exaggerated fear prevailing among the consumers of this article, that such supplies may be forwarded without limit, and a consequent determination on their part no longer to mistrust the regular continuation of these supplies.

A conviction among the dealers, confirmed by experience, that by quietly awaiting the wants of necessitous holders, they will be enabled to supply themselves entirely with a continuous succession of "bargains."

A steady lowering of retail prices throughout the country which, when once established, nothing but a lengthened interruption in the supply can successfully oppose. Now let us turn the tables and contrast the relation here of the Chinese seller to the foreign buyer, with the position we have just shown to be established between the similarly related Chinese importer and the home buyer.—Here we find;

A production in China considerably in excess of home requirements, followed notwithstanding, by prices which yield the grower a large margin on the cost of production.

A rush of Tea from the country to the ports of shipment, justified by the depletion of these ports caused by the inexplicable anxiety of shippers to send home every available package.

An unaccountably exaggerated fear prevailing among the buyers of the article, that supplies may fall short, and that their neighbours will anticipate them in the purchase of desirable chops.

A total absence of the conviction, justified by experience, that by quietly awaiting the wants of necessitous holders they will be enabled to supply themselves entirely with a succession of low cost Teas; and finally;

A steady raising of the first cost of raw leaf throughout the country, which, when once established, nothing but a lengthened interruption in the buying can ever successfully oppose.

These facts are so trite that we may be justly accused of publishing a string of palpable truisms: at the same time it must be owned that, so long as such truisms are disregarded in fact, though acknowledged in theory, the more strongly they are insisted on, the greater is the chance of their ultimate adoption. We have now to ask the reason of the reversal here of the conditions obtaining elsewhere: to do this it will be necessary to investigate briefly the principles on which the trade is based.

While the home dealer can carry on his trade by buying one day to sell the next, the merchant in China provides for a distant future; and if he misses his opportunity at the commencement of season, is compelled to wait on idle until the commencement of the next. Hence a sanguine disposition is disposed to credit the future with all possible contingencies, for which the more limited trader has no need to seek.

Exclusive attention to any one subject, magnifies its apparent importance under any circumstances; add to this the especial causes which tend

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to magnify the believed necessity of buying Tea at the beginning of a season;—first, the opening of special Tea-ports; and secondly, the employment by almost every house of a special Tea-buyer; and we can easily understand how a failure to buy early and freely, is associated with the idea of failure in the object of the business in which those concerned are engaged.

This failure being near and immediate, entirely withdraws from view the greater failure, distant and prolonged, which injudicious buying may be expected to bring about.

To hope that anything but bitter and recent experience will bring these facts constantly before people in their actual proportions, is to hope for a justness of view unattainable by the majority of eager traders, and the reversal of a law doubtless beneficial to the world at large; at the same time, although unlimited competition, both of persons and places, is best for the interests of humanity in the long run, still, as the guardians of trading interests, we cannot cease to regret a competition which, though benefiting the Chinese producer and the English consumer, has brought about the ruin of the middle-men through whom alone these benefits have accrued.

This competition, unduly stimulated by the decentralization of the trade, caused by the increase in the number of the Markets themselves and the consequent reduction of supply at any one spot, has been urged to its greatest excess by the number of individual buyers engaged at one moment, and we actually know of firms whose different branches have competed among one another for the possession of the same identical chop of Tea. We hail then with pleasure, the signs of a re-action which is commencing to concentrate the Northern Trade, once again in Shanghai, and to bring it more and more into the hands of public brokers, thus leading indirectly to a combination of foreign interests, analogous in its result to that of the more direct combinations which the Chinese so successfully attain in their guilds.

An actual cessation of shipments, which we have heard repeatedly urged from home, is of course impossible, but a marked diminution ought to be easily attainable. Give the home stock time to reduce itself, and allow another stock to accumulate here in Chinese hands instead, and such a revolution would take place as would fully compensate us for our past misfortunes. In a brief article like the present, we can but sketch hastily a few of the leading features; many replies that our arguments elicit we have left unanswered: we trust however, that our remarks may not be without their value; if they do but suggest reflexions which embrace a wider scope than those based on figures and statistics alone, and lead to a less impatient and more philosophical search for the objects we are here to pursue.

## SALT.

As suggested by our correspondent, the Chamber of Commerce may perhaps think the withdrawal of the prohibition from Salt, an object worth trying for, in the negociations attending the revision of the treaty. Of the advantages that would result to both foreigners and Chinese from the legalisation of the trade, there can be no doubt. The only question is, whether there is sufficient prospect of obtaining the consent of the Chinese Government, to prevent time devoted to the subject being looked on as wasted. The revenues derived from the excise on salt are so large, that a proposition to demolish the present system of taxation, on the faith of how good results soever from the change, would strike the most enlightened of the Imperial Councillors aghast. The only possible hope of success would be in pointing out the facilities offered by bonded warehouses for securing the duty, not only on foreign, but on native salt; and, having thus shown the Government that they might still keep the trade completely under control, in pointing out the increased revenue that would certainly result, if consumption were encouraged by a reduction in the existing duties. A great step will be gained if we can once get foreign salt, on whatever footing, into the country. Time would do the remainder.

The subject was urged on the attention of Government by the Birkenhead Chamber of Commerce, at the time of the last war with China. But their representations seem not to have reached Lord Elgin, in time to enable him to negociate for the admission of salt among other foreign imports. He remarked, in fact, in the course of correspondence with the Foreign office on the subject, that "at the time when he settled the details of the new tariff at Shanghai, which was eighteen months after he had left England, he had not received from any one representing the British salt trade, any suggestion that it was desirable or practicable to establish a salt trade between England and China; that, in China itself, he never met any one who was of opinion that such a trade could be carried on with profit; and that the fact that no such trade was carried on through Hongkong, was frequently adduced to him as a proof to the contrary." If the last argument were used by any China merchant, it shews how completely tea, silk and opium absorbed general attention, to the exclusion of minor commerce. The cases of India and China in respect of salt, are very similar. In both, it is an article of large consumption. In both, until lately, the population were dependent on coarse locally manufactured salt for their supply. English salt was only admitted into Calcutta in 1845, but is now shipped there to the amount of more than 100,000 tons annually. The revenue derived by the Indian Government from this article of taxation has increased, too, during that time. It may be fairly supposed that much the same result would ensue in China, were the prohibition withdrawn. It is true that no continued effort was made to carry on a salt trade through Hongkong, at a time when the evasion of Customs' restriction was less difficult than now. But the fact, we believe, was mainly attributable to the general absorption of attention by tea, silk and opium. Cargoes of foreign salt no doubt have been smuggled into China, on more than one occasion. Only one instance, however, has reached us, the pecuniary results of which, were, we believe, most gratifying. The vessel in this instance was anchored in Hangchow bay, and negociations were opened with the notorious A-pak, to whom the cargo was sold in a lump and by whom it was landed, in one night.

But in regard to the advantage that would accrue to all concerned from the admission of salt,—to the Chinese Government and people as well as the foreign importer,—there can be no doubt. The difficulty will be to induce the Government to make the experiment.

## LI-HUNG-CHANG AS A GENERAL.

Li's victory over the Northern Nienfei comes opportunely to save his prestige. The reputation for military talent which he acquired in the eyes of his countrymen during the Taeping campaign in Kiangsu, was being seriously damaged by his apparent inability to suppress the less formidable outbreak he has so long been contending against in Honan. His men are well armed, he has a splendid park of artillery, and he derives immense supplies of matériel from the Nanking arsenal; while his opponents are armed simply with spears and jingals, and destitute of cannon. Yet he seemed to be in a state of utter inactivity, afraid to risk a battle; and was perpetually begging the co-operation of a Szechuen general named Paou-tso, who, for some reason or other, steadily refused to lend the required aid. Whether he has at length yielded; whether he has aided to gain the present victory, or whether Li can claim the sole honour, we are not aware. Li's importunity, however, had of late been so incessant that he apparently considered the assistance of this mandarin indispensable. And this apparent admission of weakness was sadly lowering his prestige. When a man looks for aid so entirely beyond himself—notwithstanding the ample means at his own disposal—others soon lose the confidence in him which he appears to have lost in himself. It seemed therefore that the star of Li, which but a little while ago shone so brightly, was on the wane. It was not yet too late, however, for an energetic campaign to restore him to his former eminence; though without some display of vigour, he would soon have fallen from the high position he had gained.

By the light of his present campaign we may estimate more correctly his title to be called a great military commander. The success of the campaign against the rebels in Kiang-su, was considered by the Chinese to have established this beyond a doubt. At all events, it was the cause of his rapid advancement to his present high command. It was thought that Li had only to take the field, to ensure the immediate submission of the rabble against whom he was called to act. And in proportion to the extravagant expectations formed, had his reputation begun to suffer from the delay in their fulfilment. If foreigners did once feel piqued that honours were heaped on Li while their own exertions and more substantial support were scantily recognised, they may now rejoice that time is re-awarding honour where honour is more lawfully due. The Chinese are on every side asking how it was that Li, who made such headway against the desperate bravery of the Taepings, could barely hold his own against a rabble armed with spears, almost without fire-arms and altogether without artillery, whilst he is in possession of both to a degree that will not be readily believed. The rapid capture of place after place, winding up with that of the provincial city of Soochow, was attributed by the Chinese fully as much to Li, as to Gordon's ability and courage. And a reputation for military skill was awarded him, which threatened, a fortnight ago, to crumble away as rapidly as it arose.

Fully as much, however, to the stupid conceit and obstinacy of his subordinates, as to any shortcomings of his own, do Li's difficulties seem to have been attributable. Always jealous of the reliance placed by him in foreigners, his officers perpetually urged upon him that they understood their profession as well as the foreigners employed to instruct them; that they were masters of a profession which, without a very different education from that which a Chinese Military Mandarin can usually boast, is impossible of perfect comprehension. Armstrong and Whitworth were blockheads when compared to them. Again and again has this been reaffirmed; and the instant dismissal of Doyle and Winstanly urged. But Li's experience of mandarins when left to themselves, was not so easily overcome. In course of time, however, he so far listened to their boasts as to say—I will give you a trial. I will not discharge my foreign officers; but I will take you into the field, while I leave them behind, to drill new recruits. A great portion of his difficulties were the result of the experiment, and it is fortunate for him that it did not prove his ruin. In the meantime, his troops are being replaced at Nanking by those of Tsen-kwo-fan, and marching to the front, taking with them large supplies of all kinds of munitions of war.

## INLAND NAVIGATION.

The following memorial has been drawn up for presentation to Sir Rutherford Alcock, by firms interested in the Kiukiang trade—

To His Excellency,

Sir Rutherford Alcock, K. C. B.,

*H. B. M.'s Minister Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of Trade.*

Sir,—We the undersigned Merchants, Agents, Land-renters, and others interested in the Port of Kew-keang, would beg to offer for the consideration of your Excellency the following facts relative to the expediency of opening up the Poyang Lake, in so far as granting permission to small Tug Steamers to ply between this Port and the principal places of trade on the Lake as far up as Jaou Chow, distant 450 li or say 150 miles from Kew-keang. And we would point out to your Excellency the great advantages likely to arise from so doing not only to Kew-keang as a Port, but also to Native and Foreign trade generally.

Jaou Chow can be reached, by water, in two days from Moyune and four to six days from Tien Kai. It is the point at which Green Teas from those districts are transferred to larger craft for the purpose of traversing the Poyang Lake. At present these boats often remain wind-bound for weeks, but with the aid of Steam-tugs they could accomplish the passage within twenty-four to thirty hours. Growers and Teamen would naturally prefer this speedy and safe route for bringing their produce to market, rather than that viâ Hang Chow and Ningpo, which route, although occupying from twenty to thirty days, is availed of to a large extent at present, solely on account of its greater certainty. A further benefit to this important trade, arising from the employment of Steamers, would be the perfect security in sending Treasure into the interior; it is now carried over-land by coolies, and takes from seven to ten days to reach its destination from Kew-keang, besides being subject to the risk of attack by local robbers which is by no means insignificant.

The districts now being referred to, viz. Tien Kai and Moyune, take large quantities of Foreign Piece Goods, which would go still more extensively into consumption were the communication made rapid and reliable, and thus the Foreigner would be benefited by the expansion of trade in Foreign Manufactures, and the Native by the greater economy in lying down Goods in the interior.

Woo Ching is distant by water 180 *li* or say 60 *miles* from Kew-keang, and is the point at which Black Teas from the Ningchow and Hokow districts are transhipped. It is also the centre of a large and important trade both Native and Foreign; the foregoing remarks, therefore, as to detention on account of contrary winds and the benefits arising from the employment of Steamers on the Lake, apply equally if not to a greater degree to this place.

We would now make a few remarks to your Excellency, relative to some of the objections that may possibly be urged in opposition to the proposed change.

*First.*—In regard to the "throwing out of employment of Native junkmen and injury to their trade." This is not at all likely to occur, as the shallowness of the greater portion of the Lake and the narrowness of its navigable channels will always prevent the employment of any but very small Steamers, which, though adapted for the short trip between places on the Lake and Kew-keang, could not be employed with benefit in the general carrying trade, but could only be used for towing and, possibly, for conveying Passengers and Treasure to or from the particular places mentioned. Thus, in creating a larger trade and enabling the Native craft to make more expeditious voyages the result to the junkmen would be more frequent, certain, and profitable employment.

*Second.*—With reference to "rowdyism and trouble likely to arise from the admission of Foreigners into the interior." This is provided for by the system of Consular Passports now existing, therefore, no one need be permitted to take passages in a steamer without producing this document. Moreover there would be no object for any but known and responsible parties engaged in trade in visiting the interior; and further, the great distance of Kew-keang from the Coast Ports, and consequent absence of discharged seamen and deserters from the shipping, is a still further guarantee against the abuse of the concession we now ask for.

In conclusion, the only people likely to suffer from the change we propose would be a few of the local Mandarins, who might lose some of their illegal perquisites, against which we would place the more than corresponding benefit that would accrue to the Imperial Revenue. Under existing circumstances "Transit Duty Passes" are a dead letter at this Port, and of no avail whatever: the Local Authorities demand numerous small and vexatious taxes over and above those provided for by the Treaty, consequently Foreigners are unable to trade with the interior, and the Imperial Government derives no advantage from the Revenue it would otherwise collect.

With these remarks we leave the subject in the hands of your Excellency, feeling confident that you will give us your invaluable support in endeavouring to develop the important and flourishing trade for

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which Kew-keang was once celebrated, and that we may derive the benefits arising from its situation as the Port of the Poyang Lake, which circumstance was, we believe, the cause of its original selection as a Port suitable for British commerce and Foreign trade generally.

We remain, Sir,
Your obedient servants,
Signed by 29 Firms.

## Correspondence.

MISSIONARIES.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—Christian Missions seem to be the order of the day. Various articles have appeared in your paper and elsewhere on the subject; and one can hardly refrain expressing the opinion, it may be, of the other side. Some would rather advise silence, than that notice should be taken of the ridicule and invective contained in these articles. Happily the duty and propriety of Christian Missions are not called in question, and the only thing in dispute is one of detail,—the *modus operandi* in connexion with them. I have long been of the impression that missions are of such public moment, especially in a place like this, that they ought to be suitably represented before the foreign community. Those engaged in them may be satisfied that they are in the path of duty, pursuing the course which they were appointed to, and helping forward according to their ability the sacred object they have in view. But this is a thing in which not only they are concerned; it is maintained that their countrymen generally are under obligation in the matter, and the open, manifest, public advocacy of their work and service would be highly beneficial to the cause. It is needful to enlist the sympathy and aid of this Christian community in behalf of the great enterprise, and means are at hand for doing so. Until a mutual understanding is brought about in this way, between missionaries and merchants, there will be recriminations on both sides; and the cause, instead of being promoted will be injured and weakened.

Many of the statements lately advanced on the subject would never have been made, had the two parties been in harmony and friendly co-operation with each other, as they ought to be. It is not to be expected, that those outside the field of action should be intimately acquainted with the facts of the case, and even allowing them to be influenced by the purest motives, they are at a disadvantage in the consideration of the questions at issue. Hence ideas and imputations have been thrown out for which there is no ground whatever, and worst of all, the evils complained of in the Missionary system are not likely to be remedied by such a course of representation. What is wanted is simply this,—that parties be found in the foreign community who will identify themselves with the missionary cause, and take an active and immediate share in its spiritual objects and operations. This is the case at home, in India, and other fields of missionary labour, and though it may not utterly silence gainsayers, or those who oppose Missionary work as a whole, it would admit into the councils of its agents, men who are on the spot, of enlarged worldly views and Christian zeal in the matters contemplated by Missionary bodies. I am strongly of opinion that an arrangement of this kind would be of great service to the cause, and bring out individuals of character and standing, in the performance of a duty which devolves upon them as Christian men.

I beg now to allude to certain objections that have been raised to the course pursued by missionaries in China. It is alleged that the people are unfit to appreciate the books and tracts in current use, and indeed the whole order of missionary agency now in operation. We admit the ignorance, the stupidity, the prejudice and bigotry everywhere prevalent in regard to christianity, and it is not to be wondered at, either here or in other parts of the heathen world. The actual state of things forms an impediment in the way, which only those engaged in the work can rightly understand; and there are differences of opinion, even among them as to the extensive distribution of religious books, some are withholding altogether, except in very particular cases, while others believe in sowing "beside all waters" "not knowing which shall prosper, either this or that." After a lengthened acquaintance with the subject, however, I have no hesitation in saying that the pictures made of it have been greatly overdrawn. It may be that the results of distribution are much less apparent than is desired, but this is only what occurs in connexion with all philanthrophic and religious efforts. That the books are unintelligible or misinterpreted, in some instances, need not excite surprise. It is satisfactory that they are read to advantage by many, of which undoubted proof can easily be furnished. A variety of styles is required in order to meet all classes, and the want is being supplied with the onward progress and improvement of missionary work.

That shortcomings, and, at times, lack of wisdom attach to the proceedings of men connected with the cause in question, who will deny? The same occurs in all departments of human efforts, and not signally in the present instance. At the same time it must be acknowledged that in a review of missionary life, many most distinguished men have appeared in the ranks who have reflected high honour on the work, and gained for themselves immortal renown. It were well for every one interested in the Missionary cause to aid in the further equipment of its agents, and in the success of their labours, rather than decry them in the most unceremonious manner, while they are really ignorant of them and of their work.

One thing to be lamented is the readiness of newspaper editors and others to give currency to vague and injurious rumours, in regard to the character of certain converts. It is allowed that there are gross inconsistencies on the part of some of them, and we are fully prepared for such things. But are Missionaries and their work to be run down, because of these prevailing and common faults of human nature? In that case what must we say of all Clerical or ministerial efforts among ourselves? Were the conduct of many baptized christians in our own circle, to be held up as a reproach to clergymen at home and abroad, would it be tolerated as a reason for closing the house of God, and abandoning all the services and ordinances of religion? The fact is, that in spite of occasional defections, there are in China many converts who are an ornament to their Christian profession. I am prepared to speak as highly of them, in their piety, their religious knowledge and general conduct, as of the best of my countrymen here, in a Christian point of view. Notwithstanding the many disadvantages under which they labour, and the very different circumstances in which they have been brought up, as compared with ourselves, I have at least as much faith in their Christian character, as in that of those of the highest standing in our own foreign circle. I know that I am borne out in this idea by Missionaries in different parts of China, who are now presiding over hundreds and thousands of professing Christians.

As to the educational position of the converts in general, it is sufficient to say that many of them are well instructed in a Chinese aspect, and not a few have graduated in the native examinations. As at home, the majority may be of the humbler and poorer classes of Society, for there are not many noble, and mighty, and wise, in the world's estimation here, or in other places. Yet the standard of education and intelligence on the part of numbers is by no means of the lowest kind.

In closing I would venture to make one request, namely that in your forming a judgment of Missionary work and its results; you will give us *time*. There is much preparatory effort to be put forth, before it can be expected that we shal produce an impression. Though the work is not ours, yet viewed from a human standpoint, we have modes of operation to devise and follow out; we have mistakes and errors to correct; we have need to wait for the development of fruit. How long this will take, remains to be seen; but we firmly believe that the issue in the conversion of China to Christ, is certain. It may require ages of earnest prayer and effort before the end comes. As yet, very little has been done, compared with what is to be accomplished, and we gladly ask the sympathy and aid of all interested in the work, for our encouragement and ultimate success.

It were devoutly to be wished, that the Christian community at this place were exerting an influence for good on the multitudes of Chinese with whom they come in contact. That would be greatly promotive of our object and help in securing the end in view. It were easy to write a series of letters on the means suggested for the prosecution of missionary work in China, and furnish details in regard to it. It is to be hoped, however, that something will be done ere long to meet the present demand for information on the subject, and so awaken the interest of this Community in a matter of such vast importance as the evangelization of this great people.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
WM. MUIRHEAD.

Shanghai, 5th June, 1867.

SALT.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

DEAR SIR,—I have been glad to see an occasional article from your pen suggesting the endeavour to obtain consent to the import of salt into China. I cannot but think that, if your Chamber of Commerce gave a little thought to the matter, they would fully realise its importance. A comparison of English and Chinese prices for the article shews that there is a mine of profit yet to be made when the restriction is removed. Take the example of India; in 1844 not a pound was admitted into the country. Now they get over 100,000 tons annually, and a higher revenue. Think, too, of the spurt this would give Ningpo if in virtue of our central position, we could get the appointment of Central Depôt. It would be the means of restoring us all to life.

Yours truly,
SALT.

Ningpo, 27th May, 1867.

CHINESE PUNISHMENTS.

*To the Editor of the*
NORTH CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In passing through the native city this afternoon, I saw in front of the city Magistrates' office, three miserable creatures in wooden pens, and chained by their hands in an upright position.

On making inquiry what this meant, I was told, they were robbers who had been taken near Hongque, and that they were to remain in these cages chained by the hand until they died of exhaustion and starvation.

I would ask in the name of our common humanity cannot something be done for these poor wretches?

Is there no one who has the influence and power, who is willing to take some steps in the matter? If capital punishment is necessary, cannot the influence of our Christian civilization be brought to modify the form of punishment.

Yours truly,
CHARITY.

June 4th 1867.

NOTES ON SHANGHAI ENTOMOLOGY.

*Paper No. II.*

Many of the hybernated Nocturna larvae found in the months of March and April, will have changed ere this to the Pupa or Chrysalis State, made their appearance as Imagoes or perfect Insects, and are now to be seen at the close of day flying about in the twilight amongst the trees and flowers. As they are very rapid flyers, it is not an easy matter to catch them in good preservation when on the wing. Then how am I to obtain specimens? asks the embryo Entomologist:—the method generally used by collectors to secure these prizes in perfect condition is know as "sugaring," that is by painting on the trunks of trees a mixture of rum and good thick treacle, the scent of which attracts the attention of these early Moths, who have a great weakness for sweets;—this mixture, (commonly called "sugar") should be dabbed on the stems of the trees about half an hour before the Sun sets, and as twilight comes on, the Entomologist with dark lantern in hand, and well supplied with boxes, again visits the trees on which he has laid his "sugar," and turning the light of his lamp on to the place, he will find several Moths and Beetles greedily devouring the mixture he has so kindly provided for them; these he will easily box off after a little practice, and by this method specimens are to be caught in good condition, that could not otherwise be obtained without injury to their beautifully feathered wings. When out on these "sugaring" expeditions, the Entomologist will occasionally hear a buzzing sound pass close to his ear, and on turning round to see what had so startled him as he wandered under the dark shade of the trees, he will indistinctly descry a large Beetle, (Dynastes) vanishing in the distance; he has barely had time to regain his equanimity of spirits, when his breath stops from anxious excitement, for he sees advancing to him with slow, undulating, yet uncertain flight, a large green swallow-tailed Moth, which he knows at a glance to be the "Actias Luna," soon after, it is followed perhaps by an "Ailanthus," and as it comes within his reach, he makes a dash at it with his net, and yes! he has captured his prize, and it is now stowed away in a box, and placed in safety in his pocket or collecting bag. If fortunate he may also see flying about under the shades of the trees, now appearing in view to gladden the eyes of the observer, and again disappearing making him fear his chance of capturing it gone, the large yellowish brown Moth, called "Cynthia Mylitta," whose larva spins a large cocoon, the Silk of which is known in India by the name of "Tussah," and is manufactured into a durable fabric much worn amongst the Hindu sects. This Silk is also cultivated in Shangtung, and the Silk woven from it is called "Pongee."

Should any one wish to capture specimens of the last three mentioned Moths, let him on a warm evening take his net and walk out to "The Woodlands", and I think he will find his trip will not prove an unsuccessful one, as specimens of the "Actias Luna" and "Cynthia Mylitta" have already been brought into the settlement. Besides these large Moths he will find many smaller ones, belonging to the orders of Bombycidae Sphingidae, Noctuidae, Geometridae, Pyralidae, &c., &c., besides various beetles both large and small.

Any one who has resided in this model Settlement during the Summer months, must have noticed a large black swallow-tailed Butterfly flying about the streets and gardens. This is known to Entomologists as the "Papilio Panon," and on closer inspection is found to have the ground color of the wings (of the Male Insect) dark Velvety black, profusely speckled with minute yellowish dots, with five or six yellow spots on the hind margin (the edge of the wing furthest from the body) of the upper wing, and across the lower wing running from the Costa (the front edge,) to the anal spot, are six irregularly shaped spots, yellowish white in color;—the centre of the anal spot is black encircled by a red ring, the tails of the wings are lobed in shape. The female "Papilio Panon" varies from the male, in having only the basal (that part of the wing nearest the body) half of the anterior or upper wings Velvety black, the other half being of a much lighter shade, with the veins distinctly traced in deep black, and having no yellow spots; the posterior or under wings have four reddish white oblong spots in the centre, four crescent shaped red marks on the hind-margin, and the anal angle spotted with minute white spots. The under sides of the wings of both sexes are very similar in color and markings to the upper. On the Race Course are now seen flying about, pretty blue Butterflies, called Polyommatus, the yellow Colias, the brazen Chrysophanus, small Black and White Papilios, and the unsophisticated Pieris, commonly known as "White or Cabbage" Butterfly, so called from its sober garb of white, and the fact of its larvae feeding upon that vegetable:—The brown Hipparchia or "Ringlet" will be found under the shade of trees, flitting about in company with a few specimens of hybernated "Cynthia Cardui" or "painted lady:"—and in the fields the Grapta C-Album or "Comma" flies about, flirting with flower after flower; it derives it's name of "Comma" from having a silver colored mark in shape of a comma on the under side of the Posterior wings.

All the above Butterflies, with the exception of the Papilios, are very similar in every respect to those of the same genus found in England:—as are also many of the Moths and Beetles indigenous to Shanghai.

During this month many species of Beetles make their appearance, and are to be caught anywhere round or in Shanghai, where trees are to be found. Amongst these may be seen the immense Dynastes, the long antennaed Longicorns, and many other pretty but smaller Coleoptera. The larvae of the "Actias Luna" are now feeding on the Privet trees, and many other kinds are to be found by any one who will undertake the slight trouble of looking for them. Polyommatus caterpillars will be seen amongst the various grasses, in company with many Noctuidae and other small larvae, and these will thoroughly repay the Entomologist who takes them and observes their habits, by the wonderful changes and growth they undergo ere arriving at the last or Imago stage.

H.

## Law Reports.

IN ADMIRALTY.

May 29.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

*Re* the barque *Seaton*.

In pursuance of his judgment on the 16th April, reported in our issue of the 22nd ultimo, Sir E. Hornby delivered the following decision respecting the claims put forward against this ship.

THE CHIEF JUDGE.—Although I have already ruled on the authority of Dr. Lushington in the cases of the *Mary Ann*, 9 Jurist 94, the *Janet Wilson*, Swabey Repts, 261, and the *Jonathan Goodhere*, Swabey Repts. 524, that seamen were not entitled to precedence of Bottomry Bondholders in respect of wages earned previous to the Bond being given, yet now that a case is brought to my notice in which Dr. Lushing ton has distinctly ruled the contrary in opposition to an opinion previously ex-

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pressed by him, I consider that I have no alternative but to act in accordance with the later ruling of the same learned Judge in the case of the *Union*, I Lushington 128, and declare that seamen's wages, although earned previous to the Bond were entitled to rank before the claim of the Bondholder. Dr. Lushington, when delivering judgment, in the case of the *Union* said—"What then is the Law of this Court as to the relative rights of a Bond-holder and a seaman suing for the wages before the Bond? I have in the cases quoted, the *Mary Ann*, the *Janet Wilson*, and the *Jonathan Goodhere*, intimated an opinion that the Bondholder ought to be preferred, because the Bond has been auxilary to the saving of the wages, because it has saved the fund to which the seaman is resorting. I have, however, never decided the question, and after examination of all the cases, and upon investigation of the practice of the Court, I find that no distinction has ever been taken between wages earned before and wages earned after a Bond, that in practice both have been alike preferred to the Bond. I think it better that the ancient practice of the Court should not be disturbed. I decide therefore that the claim of the seamen in the present case is superior to the claim of the Bondholder, and therefore to the claim of the owner of the cargo who derives through the Bond."

As regards the claim of the Master, the case cited by Mr. Robinson is equally conclusive with that which has settled the the rights of the crew. In the case of the *Salacia* Dr. Lushington says, "The Bondholders say that by executing the Bond on ship and freight, the Master has pledged himself not to touch that fund to the prejudice of their claim. The Court has in previous cases decided that when the Master by express words has bound himself to pay the money advanced on bottomry, he cannot compete with the Bondholder for his wages against ship and freight. The question is, so far as I can determine it, finally settled." In this case the Master has by express words bound himself personally as well as the ship and freight, and he is now seeking to compete with the Boldholder to get his wages allowed as a prior claim on the fund which he himself pledged. This he cannot do, and I must, therefore, pronounce against his claim.

This renders it unnecessary for me to go into the accounts he has presented and which have already formed one of the subjects of reference that have been before the Registrar and merchants. As regards the nature of the charges made for repairs of the ship, the merchants find that they are very high, and in one instance they pronounce them exorbitantly so. They think the rate of interest, though high, justifiable under the circumstances. It is unnecessary however to go into the question of the charges, as the fund in Court is, in consequence of the prior charges, that have been admitted, so reduced as to be insufficient to discharge the bond with the interest accruing on it. There is barely sufficient to pay the Bondholder if even the whole of the charges deemed high were reduced in amount as suggested by the merchants, and therefore it would be mere loss of time to discuss them; but I think this case as well as the other cases that have recently been decided in this Court will teach merchants the absolute necessity of taking every precaution to secure fit and proper persons as Captains; men who know the nature of the obligations they are incurring as well as the safeguards it is necessary to take to protect the interest of of their owners? A wise economy in such matters is very different from a niggardly parsimony. Fit men must be fitly paid, and in the end it will be found cheaper to pay well and get good men, than to pay badly and get men unfit for the trust reposed in them. These cases will also shew the importance of taking precaution before advancing money rashly on bottomry or not taking care that the ship is well worth the money which is lent upon it. I do not think, if my recollection serves me right, that in any case before this Court a Bondholder has ever recovered all he has advanced with interest. Ships have been sacrificed, the owners of cargo have been badly dealt with and made to support burthens they never contemplated, and yet the Bondholder has not got back his money after all.

The claims in this case are now ranked, and will be paid in their order by the civil clerk acting under the orders of the Registrar.

## U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Before W. P. Mangum, Esq., U. S. Consul-General.

June 3.

*Re* Henry Roundy.

The first meeting of creditors of this estate was held to-day. There were present Mr. McDoual (Oriental Bank,) Mr McLean (Hongkong and Shanghai Bank) Mr. Mouat (for Mr. H. Wignall) and Mr. Endicott, who appeared for Mr. C. D Nye, Messrs. A Heard & Co., Captain Patridge, Captain Hutchinson and Captain West.

The Insolvent did not appear, being unable to do so on account of illness. Mr. Endicott was appointed receiver. Several of the creditors objected to the amounts in the Schedule, and we therefore defer publishing the assets and liabilities till the amounts are agreed to.

May 21st 1867.

Blum Bros. *v.* D. Leroy by C. H. Angel, Trustee.

Judgment.

The judgment having been given in this case on the 31st of January 1867, by Consul General Seward as follows:—

"Upon fuller consideration and a more accurate knowledge of the facts, I am of the opinion that the guarantee alleged by the defendant though extremely probable, is not sustainable in law. The accounts should be made up therefore, accepting the balance admitted by Leroy (original defendant,) as due on the 1st Dec. 1863, and the amount of Taels 4,587.26 as the sum actually realized on the sale to Limby. Interest should be credited as well as debited and commissions charged on both receipts and expenditures at 2½ per cent—Costs by defendant's trustee.

Geo. F. Seward."

The Court met to receive and pass the report of the accountant to whom the accounts had been submitted for final examination.

The report being presented showed a difference of Taels 180, less than the previous one. The Counsel for both plaintiffs and defendant accepted this difference.

The Counsel for defendant than moved that an appeal be taken on the ground that the judgment was not intended at the time it was rendered to be final, and that the officer who gave it, did not sit with associates.

The Counsel for the plaintiff objected to this motion and argued that the judgment was final; and so intended to be at the time it was rendered, and only delayed from being carried into effect in order to have the accounts passed upon, and the mistakes supposed likely to exist in them adjusted—that no intimation whatever has been given within the time allowed by the rules of the Conrt, of an intention to appeal, although the Council for the Defendant was well aware of said judgement,—that this case has been before the Court for more than three years,—that several sittings of the Court have been held—that associates were present at these sittings about passing, and that, if as was alleged, no associates were present at the last sitting, no objection was raised at such sitting—that by waiving the objection then, the action of the Court was accepted, and consequently they have no right to raise the objection now.

The objection to the motion being considered valid by the Court was sustained, and the judgment, with the difference in the accounts of Taels 180—as reported and accepted by both parties, ordered to be carried into effect.

## JAPANESE POLITICS.

*(Japan Times.)*

Our political news continues to possess a certain importance. In our last, after discussing the subject of opening Osaka, and Hiogo, we went on, it will be remembered, to compare the relative advantages of Kanasawa and Mikuni, two important towns on the west coast and one of which we were led to believe would be opened there in fulfilment of the Treaty. We very much regret to announce that neither has been chosen. The U. S. S. *Shenandoah* arrived in harbour on the 22nd from Osaka, having left that port on the 20th inst, The French Minister left for Nagasaki on the 18th and Sir Harry Parkes, accompanied by Lady Parkes, Dr. Willis and Mr. Locock, started on the same day for Tsurunga, then spoken of as the new port to be opened on the West coast. Tsurunga is, in a direct line, the nearest port to Osaka; it is in the territory of a small Daimio, Wakasa, and cannot be considered by any means so favourable a spot whence to extend our commercial relations with this country as Kanga's port Kanasawa, or Echizen's, Mikuni. Tsurunga is situated in such a position that communication between it and Osaka is made for half the distance by water, and as the island is there at its narrowest, everything there produced can be rapidly and cheaply transported to the capital, which is, in fact done: so that the Shogoon's promise to "open a port on the West coast," will be kept to us, if Tsurunga be the port chosen, in the same fashion as that of the witches to Macbeth. But it was to be expected that the Shogoon would resist the opening of a port belonging to any of the more important Daimios, and as our Treaty is with him alone and as that Treaty gives him, virtually, the choice of the new port—we cannot much blame the Ministers for not resisting the selection of what at first sight, appears to be an ineligible one. All that we know, of Tsurunga, at present, is that in the environs is grown a quantity of Tea; but as we have shown, we could have got all this at Osaka, without opening Tsurunga at all. We are still not without hope that some more eligible port will be finally settled on than this.

From our Osaka letters, brought by the *Shenandoah*, we learn that the survey of the new settlement at Osaka by Captain Bullock is nearly completed; we presume that it will be ready for exhibition on Sir Harry's return. Our correspondents unite in reporting that it is in a good situation.

The meeting of the greater Daimios, so often announced, and so often postponed, is about to take place at Kioto. The old (*inkio*) princes of Satsuma and Owagima have already arrived there and the Shogoon has returned thither, after his entertainment of the foreign Ministers at Osaka. Stotsbashi (for by that name he is best known to our readers) appears to be a really able man. In our leading columns, we announce his reconciliation with the Owari family, from whose partisans at one time, was anticipated serious opposition to his rule and danger to his life. We had an opportunity, lately, of seeing the Prince of Owari, who, attended by the Governor of Kanagawa and numerous other high officers, spent the greater part of an afternoon in walking about the settlement, examining with apparent curiosity and interest the residences of foreigners and the various European stores, in some instances making a few purchases at the latter. He is an intelligent looking man of about forty years of age, but much disfigured by the marks of small-pox. He is evidently looked upon by the Japanese as a most distinguished personage, judging from the deference shown to him by all classes, which extended even to the compulsory suspension of every description of work that was going on in the streets through which his progress was made.

But Stotsbashi is not yet proved to be capable of taking quite as broad a view of the political situation as is necessary. In opening Osaka, he would seem to have consulted the interests of the Shogoonate and his own, rather than the general welfare of the empire. We hear of a combination against him of some of the more important princes, who maintain their right to open their own ports and, it is stated, intend to make separate overtures to foreigners on the subject unless admitted by the Shogoon to a fair share of the trade. But of this and other important questions connected with the opening of the new ports we shall probably be better able to speak authoritatively next mail.

## VISIT OF A DAIMIO TO YOKOHAMA.

*(Japan Times.)*

Our readers will probably bear in mind that, at the time when the late Shogoon died and 'Stotsbashi was named to the vacant dignity, it was with great difficulty and after a considerable *interregnum*, that he consented to take the position which he now holds, and, from all accounts, holds so worthily. The reason for this hesitation on his part, was a disinclination to usurp the Shogoonate by putting aside the claims of the young Owari, a boy of 10 years old, to whom it fell by right of succession, But, in such a crisis as that existing at the time, with civil war raging on one hand, and foreign policy, the question which had already been the death of two Shogoons, menacing on the other, it was felt by all, that to entrust the reins of power to a regency during a long minority, would be too hazardous an attempt to be justified. 'Stotsbashi was, therefore, in a manner forced to accept the dignity he had at first refused. But the house of Owari had partisans who were naturally enraged at the slight put upon their chief, and it is, therefore, with very much pleasure, as promising well for the country's future peace, that we have heard that the old Prince of Owari (who had been *inkio*. or in retirement) has become reconciled, together with several powerful nobles, to the new Shogoon. The princes of Echizen, Owari, Tosa and Shimadzu Saburo, were in fact all placed on the retired list by 'Stotsbashi's predecessor, for their liberal policy and inclination towards foreigners. Echizen, as we mentioned in our last, actually published a document advocating advanced views which brought down upon him the whole force of the animosity of the anti-foreign party. But with the new *regime* a change has been developed, and on the 16th inst, the Prince of Owari—who has received Stotsbashi's former title and holds now, in right of his son, the same position near the throne as did the present Shogoon last year—arrived in Kanagawa on a visit for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the foreign visitors to the country. All these nobles, whose names we have mentioned above, having been called out of their retirement, the appointment of one of them to power is of great significance at present and is most encouraging, especially coming as it does at such a time, when we hear so favourable a report of the late reception at Osaka of the foreign ministers by the Shogoon. There seems to be no cause to doubt that the liberal, pro-foreign party, has got the upper hand and that our intercourse with Japan will, for the future, be more friendly and satisfactory on both sides.

## TAKAO.

A correspondent writing from Takao informs us (*Hongkong Daily Press*) that there is considerable discussion at that port concerning the rumoured intention of the Prussians to occupy the Island of Formosa. "If such be be the case," he says "it will surely be a most important colony. There is extensive land uncultivated, and it appears that the Chinese here are far behing the Cantonese in industry. There are no capitalists, all the settlers being agriculturists and petty traders. Camphor would be largely exported if the monopoly were done away with, and the Chinese induced to cultivate it by offers of adequate remuneration for their trouble. Sulphur is contraband, and exported only in small parcels by Government; this article is found in very large quantity without any great expense. Coals abound at Kelung; the mines would yield more if they are properly worked. There are loud complaints against the illegality of the embargo on rice."

## SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

THE subjoined communications on the subject of the revision of the Tariff and Commercial Articles of the Treaty of Tientsin having been received from H.B.M.'s Consul, Eight Members of the Chamber have, at the invitation of the Committee, consented to act with the latter as a special Committee for the purpose of considering the alterations which may appear advisable in the Treaty and for collecting the opinions of the Mercantile Community.

The following are the Members of the Special Committee:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. F. B. Johnson, | Messrs. W. Lemann, |
| G. Tyson, | J. MacDouall, |
| W. J. Bryans, | R. J. Fearon, |
| A. Turing, | M. S. Gubbay, |
| E. F. Duncanson, | W. H. Carter, |
| W. Probst, | A. A. Hayes, |
| E. Iveson, | E. Borntraeger. |
| J. Hogg, | |

The Committee will be glad to receive the suggestions of Merchants and others at this port who may wish to give expression to their views, at an early date.

Communications to be enclosed to the address of the Secretary.

WALTER PEARSON,
*Secretary.*

Shanghai, 3rd June, 1867.

*F. No.* 67.

H.B.M.'s Consulate.

Shanghai, 30*th May*, 1867.

Sir,—I have the honour to beg your attention to the contents of the printed circular addressed to the British Consuls in the several ports of China by Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir R. Alcock, K.C.B., in which I am instructed to elicit a statement of the opinion of the mercantile community at this Port, in the event of its being deemed expedient by Her Majesty's Government that a revision of the Tariff and Commercial Articles, provided for by Article XXVII of the Treaty of Tientsin, should be demanded.

It will give me great pleasure to forward to the proper quarter any suggestions or information with which the Chamber of Commerce may please to furnish me.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
CHARLES A. WINCHESTER,
*H.B.M.'s Consul.*

F. B. Johnson, Esq.
*Chairman, Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.*

*Circular No.* 9.

Shanghai, 28*th May*, 1867.

Sir,—It is provided in the Treaty of Tientsin, under Article XXVII, that either of the high contracting parties may demand a further revision of Tariff and of the Commercial Articles of the said Treaty at the end of ten years. As that period will be elapsed in June, 1868, it is very desirable that Her Majesty's Government should, before it arrives, have the best means of forming a judgment as to the expediency, or otherwise, of demanding such revision, also what changes could be advantageously proposed.

The mercantile community of China are naturally the best able to furnish the required information. They are not only the most directly interested, but having had daily experience during the past nine years of the practical working of the Treaty clauses as they affect Trade, they must be in a position to say, with a familiar knowledge of the subject in all its details, wherein changes might be most beneficial.

I have accordingly to instruct you to put yourself in communication with the mercantile community within your jurisdiction, either through the Chamber of Commerce, or otherwise, as you may deem best, and endeavour to elicit a clear statement of their views upon the modifications, if any, they consider expedient in the event of any revision being demanded.

Your obedient Servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Charles A. Winchester, Esq.,
*H.B.M's Consul, Shanghai.*

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22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

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This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

*Consumption Cured!*

**Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.**

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

*No more difficult or painful digestion.*

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,

(Laureate of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)

**Digestive Lozenges.**

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

**Nervous, Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,**

*Instantaneously cured by*

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This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

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**Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.**

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the falculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

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IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.

IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.

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23au 2315 Shanghai, 23rd Feb., 1867.

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FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

**Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,**

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**Acidulated Lemon Syrup**

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

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*Chemists, &c.*

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*Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.*

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

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CELEBRATED

**WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,**

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**Caution Against Fraud.**

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper*, and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London*, E.C.

21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

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# Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1866.

*From Imperial Maritime Customs.*

## TEA

### TO GREAT BRITAIN.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Sorts. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of last Report | | | 271214.64 | 11529.59 | 319.91 | 282958.14 | 5770.12 | 1167.07 | 24538.59 | 6080.35 | 2174.94 | 8790.94 | 20679.77 | 68235.98 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | 271214.64 | 11529.59 | 319.91 | 282958.14 | 5770.12 | 1167.07 | 24538.59 | 6080.35 | 2174.94 | 8790.94 | 20679.77 | 68235.98 |

### TO UNITED STATES.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Oolung. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powder. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of last Report | | | 395.13 | .. | .. | 395.13 | 861.15 | 59981.13 | 15371.20 | 549.59 | 5581.06 | 12974.29 | 14140.33 | 109857.65 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | 395.13 | .. | .. | 395.13 | 861.05 | 59981.13 | 15371.20 | 549.59 | 5581.06 | 12974.29 | 14140.33 | 109857.65 |

### TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Destination. | Congou. | Dust. | Brick. | Total Black. | Japan Unclassed. | Young Hyson. | Hyson. | Hyson Skin. | Twankay. | Imperial. | Gun Powdr. | Total Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of last Report | | | 12030.42 | 733.75 | 35227.88 | 47992.05 | .. | 75.96 | 1407.52 | .. | .. | 24.50 | 82.42 | 1590.40 |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | | Total.... | 12030.42 | 733.75 | 35227.88 | 47992.05 | .. | 75.96 | 1407.52 | .. | .. | 24.50 | 82.42 | 1590.40 |

## SILK.

| To Great Britain. | | To Marseilles. | | To America. | | To Hongkong & Coast Ports. | | Total China. | | Japan Transhipped. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Piculs. | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| 19320.03 | 24611 | 2681.40 | 3348 | 66.49 | 89 | 167.28 | 199 | 22235.14 | 27849 | 6902 | 34751 |

## COTTON.

| Ship. | Cleared. | Hongkong. Export. | Hongkong. Re-export. | Hongkong. Transhipped. | Coast Ports. Export. | Coast Ports. Re-export. | Coast Ports. Transhipped. | Japan. Export. | Japan. Re-export. | Japan. Transhipped. | Total. Piculs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total of last Report | | 9347.25 | 4155.76 | 324.00 | 59947.15 | 3239.50 | .. | 31491.41 | 4881.69 | .. | 110927.92 |
| Caducous | May 18 | .. | .. | .. | 3007.36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3007.36 |
| Alerta | " 22 | .. | .. | .. | 529.60 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 529.60 |
| Gipsey | " 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 230.00 | .. | .. | 230.00 |
| Fei-loong | " 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 467.50 | .. | .. | 467.50 |
| Newsboy | " 24 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 836.00 | .. | .. | 836.00 |
| Erl King | " 22 | .. | 812.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 812.00 |
| Yung-Hai-An | " 26 | 203.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203.00 |
| Suwo-Nada | " 29 | .. | 115.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 115.00 |
| Malacca | " 31 | 57.50 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57.00 |
| Ganges | " 31 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 72.00 | .. | .. | 72.00 |
| Total.... | | 9607.75 | 5082.76 | 324.00 | 63483.51 | 3239.50 | .. | 33096.91 | 4881.69 | .. | 117250.78 |

## OPIUM

### OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 1st, 1867.

IMPORTED.

| | Malwa. Chests. | Malwa. Weight. | Patna. Chests. | Patna. Weight. | Benares. Chests. | Benares. Weight. | Persian. Chests. | Persian. Weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels | 787½ | 787.50 | 106 | 127.20 | 20 | 24.00 | 18 | 18.00 |
| Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed | 50 | 50.00 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Imported direct to the shore | .. | .. | 12 | 14.40 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 837½ | 837.50 | 118 | 141.60 | 20 | 24.00 | 18 | 18.00 |
| Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption | 11 | 11.00 | 75 | 90.00 | 40 | 48.00 | .. | .. |

RE-EXPORTED.

| Description. | Chinkiang. Chts. | Chinkiang. Wght. | Kiukiang. Chts. | Kiukiang. Wght. | Hankow. Chts. | Hankow. Wght. | Chefoo. Chts. | Chefoo. Wght. | Tientsin. Chts. | Tientsin. Wght. | Newchwang. Chts. | Newchwang. Wght. | Ningpo. Chts. | Ningpo. Wght. | Taiwan. Chts. | Taiwan. Wght. | Total. Chts. | Total. Wght. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Malwa | 63 | 63.00 | 20 | 20.00 | 50 | 49.67 | 73 | 73.00 | 163 | 163.50 | 18 | 18.00 | 58 | 58.00 | .. | .. | 445 | 444.17 |
| Patna | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 32.40 | .. | .. | 27 | 32.40 |
| Benares | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 6.00 | 5 | 6.00 | .. | .. | 10 | 12.00 |
| Persian | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 2.00 | .. | .. | 2 | 2.00 |
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 63 | 63.00 | 20 | 20.00 | 50 | 49.67 | 73 | 73.00 | 163 | 163.50 | 23 | 24.00 | 92 | 98.40 | .. | .. | 484 | 490.57 |

## FREIGHTS

### FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

| Name of Vessel. | Flag. | Rig. | Tons. | Voyage. | Rates. | Lay Days. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salamander | Prus. | Barque | 425 | Newchwang to Swatow | $ .40 | 25 | Per picul. |
| Shanghai | Span. | " | 204 | " " | $ .40 | 25 | " |
| Amazone | Brem. | " | — | " to Woosung for orders | $ .38 | — | " |
| Mountain Ash | British | " | 437 | Chefoo, Swatow and back to Shanghai | $ .42 | 45 | " |
| Hotspur | " | " | 522 | Foochow to Shanghai | $ 3.50 | 20 | Per ton. |
| Salamander | Prus. | " | 425 | " " | $1300.00 | 18 | In full. |
| Soolee | British | " | 472 | To Foochow and back | $1935.00 | 16 | " |
| Albuera | " | Ship | 774 | " " | $2970.00 | 20 | " |
| Resolute | " | " | 709 | " " | $ 3.75 | 18 | Per ton. |
| Fort Regent | " | " | 655 | To Keelung and back | $ 3.25 | 30 | Per ton Coals. |
| Gleam | " | Barque | 292 | To Yokohama and back via Nagasaki | $3000.00 | 30 | In full. |
| Catharina | Prus. | " | 340 | Monthly Charter | $1250.00 | 4-6 | Months. |
| Lizzie Allen | American | Schr. | 325 | To Tientsin | R. 1000.00 | Disp. | — |
| Matilda | British | Barque | 235 | Newchwang to Swatow and back to Shanghai | $ .50 | 40 | Per picul. |
| Hotspur | " | " | 522 | " " | $ .36 | 22 | Inside the bar. |
| | | | | | $ .20 | 22 | Outside " |

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## SHANGHAI, JUNE 6, 1867.

SINCE the last "Mail issue," the English Mail of the 10th and the French of the 19th April have arrived, the former on the 25th May, the latter on the 4th June. In the intermediate issue on June 1st, we recorded numerous arrivals which will be found at the head of the leader. Since when we have only to note the arrival of the *Ajax* (s.), from Liverpool—on the 3rd. She is advertised to leave on the 18th (with new Teas). The Telegrams brought by the French Mail have allayed the fears of war and a more hopeful tone pervades the market—both dollars and exchange have slightly advanced.

SOFT GOODS.—Without having any great change to note, it may be said that dealers evince rather more disposition to buy Grey Shirtings, for which there is some demand for local consumption, Ningpo and the river ports. At Tientsin, business is suspended by the drought—the canals and creeks being too low to admit the navigation being carried on. The present dullness may partly be accounted for by its being the periodical or half yearly settling amongst the Chinese. In a few days, demand may increase. There has been some enquiry for Goods for Japan.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—8 lb. 4 oz. may be quoted firm at Tls. 2.45 for common Chops and at Tls. 2.57 for best Eagles.

T-CLOTHS.—Without change, best Cloths in 7 lbs. Tls. 2.40 *a* 2.45.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—Nothing doing and quotations are quite nominal.

WOOLLENS.—

CAMLETS.—Are still lower. Sales of fairly assorted *S.S.* having been made at Tls. 13.30 per pce.

SPANISH STRIPES.—Are without change. A small enquiry exists for Scarlet at good rates.

LONG ELLS.—Are quiet, and there are now more sellers than buyers. Prices show no change.

FIGURED ORLEANS.—Very few transactions reported, and prices tending in favor of buyers.

LASTINGS.—Assorted are dull of sale. Black have been placed at Tls. 14.50 per pce.

METALS.—The arrivals noted in issue of 1st June having increased Stocks, dealers have fairly supplied themselves, and the market is quiet, but with a good current demand at quotations.

COALS.—The Cargo of the *Dorothea*, is the only one on the Market. A small Cargo of Sydney has been sold at the extreme rate of Tls. 12.50, but this was an exceptional transaction. Stocks very light.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cardiff, from ships' side | Tls. | 16 nominal. |
| N. Wales ,, | ,, | 15 ,, |
| English ,, | ,, | 14 *a* 15. |
| Anthracite ,, | ,, | 12.50 *a* 13. |
| Sydney ,, | ,, | 11 *a* 11.50. |
| Japan ,, | ,, | 7.50 *a* 8. |
| Formosa ,, | ,, | 6 nominal. |

SUGARS.—The Market remains quiet owing to the tightness of money.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Still influenced by small Stocks, there is a good enquiry for Sandal and Sapan Woods.

STOCKS & SHARES.—The Debentures of the Municipal Council (Tls. 60,000) have all been taken up, and it is understood that the greater part of the Gas Company's Debentures have been allotted; Shares in the Shanghai Dock Company have been sold at Tls. 135 each.

LAND & HOUSES.—No improvement to note in the former. Some country lots leased at sums which just cover the annual Land Tax of the Chinese Government. Houses suitable for Foreigners, few remain unoccupied, Chinese dwellings, nothing to report.

## IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| GREY SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| 7 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.2.5 | to | 2.3.0 |
| 8¼ to 8½ lbs. | ,, | 2.4.2 | ,, | 2.5.2 |
| 9 to 9½ lbs. | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| WHITE SHIRTINGS | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| 56 Reed | ,, | 2.4.5 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| 60 ,, | ,, | 2.5.5 | ,, | 2.6.0 |
| 64 ,, | ,, | 2.7.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |
| AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.7.5 | ,, | ..... |
| AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds. | ,, | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.2.5 |
| AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds. | ,, | 5.2.5 | ,, | 5.5.0 |
| ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds. | ,, | 3.8.0 | ,, | 4.0.0 |
| T-CLOTHS— | | | | |
| 6 to 7 lbs. | ,, | 1.8.0 | ,, | 2.4.0 |
| 8 to 8.4 lbs. | ,, | 2.7.0 | ,, | 2.9.5 |
| HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue | ₱ doz. | 0.7.5 | ,, | 0.9.0 |
| SPOTTED SHIRTINGS— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ₱ pc. | 2.8.0 | ,, | 2.8.5 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 3.0.0 | ,, | 3.2.5 |
| BROCADES— | | | | |
| White, 40 yds. | ,, | 2.8.5 | ,, | 2.9.5 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 3.2.0 | ,, | 3.6.0 |
| DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds. | ,, | 6.5.0 | ,, | 7.0.0 |
| CHINTZ— | | | | |
| Assorted, 28 yds. | ,, | 1.8.0 | ,, | 2.6.5 |
| Blue | ,, | 1.7.0 | ,, | 2.1.0 |
| Brown | ,, | 2.2.5 | ,, | 2.3.5 |
| TURKEY REDS, 24 yds. | ,, | 2.6.5 | ,, | 3.4.5 |
| VELVETS— | | | | |
| Black, 22 in. | ₱ yd. | 0.2.4½ | ,, | 0.2.6 |
| Blue, 22 in. | ,, | 0.2.3 | ,, | 0.2.5 |
| VELVETEENS— | | | | |
| Black, 18 in. | ,, | 0.1.6 | ,, | 0.1.7½ |
| 26 in. | ,, | 0.2.5 | ,, | 0.2.6 |
| CAMLETS, English— | | | | |
| S, 56 yds. | ₱ p. | 14.2.5 | ,, | 14.5.0 |
| S S | ,, | 13.5.0 | ,, | 14.0.0 |
| S S S | ,, | 12.5.0 | ,, | ..... |
| LONG ELLS— | | | | |
| Scarlet, 24 yds. | ,, | 7.2.0 | ,, | 7.4.0 |
| Assorted | ,, | 6.9.0 | ,, | 7.1.0 |
| LASTINGS, 30 yds. | ,, | 13.0.0 | ,, | 14.0.0 |
| CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. | ,, | 6.0.0 | ,, | 10.5.0 |
| CRAPE LUSTRES | ,, | 5.0.0 | ,, | 5.5.0 |
| ORLEANS— | | | | |
| Figured, 30 yds. | ,, | 4.5.0 | ,, | 5.0.0 |
| Plain, 30 yds. | ,, | 4.7.5 | ,, | 5.0.0 |
| IRON— | | | | |
| Flat and Round | ₱ pl. | 2.5.5 | ,, | ..... |
| Nail Rod | ,, | 2.5.0 | ,, | 2.6.5 |
| Hoop | ,, | 2.2.0 | ,, | ..... |

| | | T.m.c. | | T.m.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD | ₱ pl. | 4.9.0 | to | 5.1.0 |
| TIN PLATES | ₱ box | 4.4.0 | ,, | 4.6.0 |
| STEEL | ₱ tub | 3.7.0 | ,, | 3.9.0 |
| FLINTS | ₱ pl. | 0.8.5 | ,, | 0.9.0 |
| WINDOW GLASS | ₱ box | 2.7.0 | ,, | 2.8.0 |
| PEPPER— | | | | |
| Black | ₱ pl. | 6.0.0 | ,, | 6.1.0 |
| White | ,, | 8.5.0 | ,, | 9.0.0 |
| BETEL NUT— | | | | |
| Cochin China | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | 3.1.0 |
| Singapore | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 2.6.0 |
| RATTANS— | | | | |
| Straits, common | ,, | 2.4.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| Banjermassing | ,, | 4.5.0 | ,, | 4.8.0 |
| SAPAN WOOD— | | | | |
| 3 pieces weighing 1 picul | ,, | 2.8.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| 6 *a* 7 ,, ,, | ,, | 2.1.0 | ,, | 2.5.0 |
| SANDAL WOOD— | | | | |
| South Sea Island | ,, | 3.3.0 | ,, | 3.6.0 |
| Malabar | ,, | 13.5.0 | ,, | 14.0.0 |
| MANGROVE BARK— | | | | |
| Singapore and Penang | ,, | 0.6.5 | ,, | 0.7.5 |
| Siam | ,, | 0.9.5 | ,, | 1.0.0 |
| TIN— | | | | |
| Straits | ,, | 17.0.0 | ,, | 17.5.0 |
| Malacca | ,, | 18.0.0 | ,, | 18.5.0 |
| RICE— | | | | |
| Arracan and Rangoon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Siam, Cargo | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| good to finest white | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Saigon | ,, | ..... | ,, | ..... |
| Bengal, com. to middling | ,, | 1.2.0 | ,, | 1.4.0 |
| good to fine | ,, | 1.6.0 | ,, | 1.9.0 |
| SUGAR— | | | | |
| Black, Swatow and Amoy | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | 3.0.0 |
| Formosa | ,, | 2.8.0 | ,, | 3.3.0 |
| Brown, Hainan | ,, | 3.6.0 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| Formosa & Amoy | ,, | 3.6.0 | ,, | 3.8.0 |
| Swatow | ,, | 3.9.0 | ,, | 4.2.0 |
| Canton | ,, | 3.5.0 | ,, | 3.7.0 |
| Manila | ,, | 2.9.0 | ,, | 3.4.0 |
| White, common to fair | ,, | 4.0.0 | ,, | 4.4.0 |
| medium | ,, | 4.8.0 | ,, | 5.2.0 |
| fine to finest | ,, | 6.0.0 | ,, | 6.4.0 |
| COALS— | | | | |
| English | ₱ ton | 14.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| American Anthracite | ,, | 12.5.0 | ,, | 13.0.0 |
| Sydney | ,, | 11.0.0 | ,, | ..... |
| Japan | ,, | 7.5.0 | ,, | 7.7.5 |

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—Rates opened at Tls. 565 and Tls. 580, but rose immediately on the arrival of the *Malacca* with 683 chests only, to Tls. 580 and 590. These high prices, however, were principally given by speculators and have not been maintained. In fact the market has been nearly stagnant for the last week, at Tls. 570 nominal, for first class drug.

*Patna.*—A slight advance has taken place in Patna, from Tls. 460 to Tls. 465 and 470 in new drug. Very little doing.

| | *Malwa.* | *Patna.* |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on May 22nd, 1867 | 2,949 Chests. | 909 Chests. |
| Imports since last Stocks | 1,077 ,, | 497 ,, |
| Total | 4,026 Chests. | 1,406 Chests. |
| Deliveries | 937 ,, | 297 ,, |
| Estimated Stocks on June 5th, 1867 | 3,089 Chests. | 1,109 Chests |

## EXPORTS.

BLACK TEAS.—There has as yet been no business on this market. Two chops only of new Tea are on offer, for which the holders (native) cannot obtain the equivalent of Hankow rates. Beyond these, the Teas received have been in transit. The crop as far as we have yet seen, appears to be below the average in quality, the bulk of the samples exhibiting a marked absence of strength. The Ningchows shortly expected from Kiukiang are better spoken of, the finest Teas from that port have not yet been shewn. It is generally expected that on the arrival of Teas from Hankow in quantity, a decline on this market will have to be submitted to.

Re-shipments, 700 chests. Stock, 1,500 chests.

Total Settlements, with Re-shipments from the River Ports, from 1st June 1866 to 31st May 1867, 332,000 chests, against 275,000 chests last year.

GREEN TEAS.—Two small chops of old Tea have been settled at about former rates, Prices are said to be lower in the country, finest Moyunes having been bought to lay down here at Tls. 35, being about six taels cheaper than last year. The yield is expected to be more plentiful this season owing to all the districts being now entirely freed from local disturbances.

The settlements comprise :—

530 half-chests common Fychow at - - - - - - - - Tls. 21.5.0
530 ,, medium Pingsuey at - - - - - - - Tls. 29.5.0

1,600 half-chests.

Reshipments, 1,100 half-chests. Stock, 7,000 half-chests, against 1,000 half-chests at same date last year.

Total Settlements, with Reshipments from the River Ports, from 1st June to 31st May 1867, 365,200½-chests, against 287,500½-chests last year.

We quote, with Exchange 6s. 2d. and Freight £3 per ton :—

| | GUNPOWDER.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. | IMPERIAL.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. | YOUNG HYSON,— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cargo, | 27 *a* 33 | = | 1 6 *a* 1 9 | 23 *a* 29 | = | 1 4 *a* 1 7 | 16 *a* 21 | = | 0 11 *a* 1 8 |
| Superior, | 36 *a* 42 | = | 1 11 *a* 2 3 | 30 *a* 35 | = | 1 7 *a* 1 10 | 24 *a* 29 | = | 1 4 *a* 1 7 |
| Fine, | 45 *a* 55 | = | 2 5 *a* 2 11 | 36 *a* 42 | = | 1 11 *a* 2 3 | 35 *a* 40 | = | 1 10 *a* 2 2 |
| Finest, | 60 *a* 65 | = | 3 2 *a* 3 7 | 45 *a* 50 | = | 2 5 *a* 2 8 | 45 *a* 50 | = | 2 5 *a* 2 8 |

| | HYSON.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. | TWANKAY.— Fychow & Moyune. Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. | JAPAN. (Prices Nominal.) Taels ₱ Pcl. | | Sterling ₱ lb. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cargo, | 25 *a* 30 | = | 1 4 *a* 1 7 | 10 *a* 12 | = | 0 7 *a* 0 8 | 8 *a* 12 | = | 0 6 *a* 0 |
| Superior, | 30 *a* 35 | = | 1 7 *a* 1 10 | 15 *a* 16 | = | 0 10 *a* 0 11 | 15 *a* 20 | = | 0 10 *a* 1 |
| Fine, | 40 *a* 50 | = | 2 2 *a* 2 8 | 17 *a* 19 | = | 1 0 *a* 1 1 | 28 *a* 33 | = | 1 6½ *a* 1 |
| Finest, | 55 *a* 65 | = | 2 11 *a* 3 7 | 20 *a* 21 | = | 1 1 *a* 1 2 | 35 *a* 40 | = | 1 11 *a* 2 |

HANKOW.—Our advices reach to the 1st June. The market was opened on the 23rd ultimo, by the purchase of 4 chops for Russian account at Tls. 31.5.0. to 32.2.5 per picul. Of these, two chops only were generally considered fine, and much astonishment at the rates paid was manifested both by Natives and Foreigners. Business was suspended until the 25th, when 12 chops were settled at prices ranging from Tls. 29.5.0 to 31.5.0, showing a fall of more than one tael from the prices paid two days previously. At this reduction a large business resulted, and with few exceptions the buying had become general at the date the steamer left, all the finest Teas having been cleared off the market. Medium Teas were in good supply, and Teamen were anxious to quit these on somewhat easier rates. The quality of the crop was universally regarded as inferior to that of the past two seasons, the Teas though flavoury being wanting in "body" and style. The necessary distinction in value between fine and fair Teas appeared to have been again neglected, but it was expected that on the subsidence of the opening excitement a considerable drop in the prices of these latter would take place. Arrivals to date were more than double those of last year, and settlements, in all 55,000 chests, had been proportionately large. 59,000 chests remained in stock, the bulk of the chops being only of medium quality. Supplies were coming down freely, and a large yield was expected. Quotations were :—

Oopacks, finest.....30.0.0 to 31.5.0=2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1¾d. per lb.
,, medium to fine.....26.0.0 to 29.5.0=1s. 10d. to 2s. 0d. ,,
Oonams, fine to finest Oonfa...25.0.0 to 28.0.0=1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d. ,,

*Loading for London direct.*—"Ada," "Eliza Shaw," and "Challenger," at £6 5s. per ton, but filling slowly, the bulk of the settlements having been shipped by steamer to Shanghai for transit. *Exchange on London direct.*—Bank, 4 months' sight, 6s. 3d.; Private, 4 months' sight, 6s. 5½d.

| | *Arrivals.* | *Settlements.* | *Stock.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867-8 | 113,400 chests. | 54,600 chests. | 58,800 chests. |
| 1866-7 | 53,600 ,, | 24,500 ,, | 29.100 ,, |

KIUKIANG.—We have dates to June 2nd. The market for New Teas had been opened by the purchase of 513 half-chests Ningchow at Tls. 28½ (=1s. 11½d.), leaving only about 400 chests Tea on the market. Chest musters of Ningchow were daily expected, and the full chops would arrive in about 10 days' time. Statistics to close of the season 1866-7 are :—

| | *Arrivals.* Black. | Green. | *Settlements.* Black. | Green. | *Stock.* Black. | Green. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1866-7 | 151,500 | 158,100 | 151,500 | 158,100 | nil. | nil. packages. |
| 1865-6 | 96,500 | 146,700 | 96,500 | 146,700 | nil. | nil. ,, |

EXPORT *of Tea from* SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS, (*in lbs.*)

| | | *Black.* | *Green.* | *Total.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Great Britain, *direct*,— | | | | |
| Export from 1st June, 1866 | lbs. | 47,195,638 | 9,263,443 | 56,459,081 |
| Total from 1st June 1866, to date | lbs. | 47,195,638 | 9,263,443 | 56,459,081 |
| Against total Export same period 1865-6 | lbs. | 41,912,420 | 10,407,446 | 52,319,866 |
| To North America, | | | | |
| Export from 1st June 1866 | lbs. | 25,221 | 14,993,840 | 15,019,061 |
| Total from 1st June 1866, to date | lbs. | 25,221 | 14,993,840 | 15,019,061 |
| Against total Export same period 1865-6 | lbs. | ..... | 12,190,921 | 12,190,921 |

SILK.—The latest dates from Europe since our last Silk Circular of the 23rd May, are by letters to the 18th April, and by Telegrams via Galle to the 9th May.

The warlike news to the 28th April, received by Telegrams via Kiachta early in the fortnight, had some effect upon our Market, but the arrival of the French Mail on the 4th Instant with Telegrams via Galle to the 9th May, announcing an adjustment of the Political difficulties, caused a very active demand, and prices have since been

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forced up, hour by hour, until we close at the quotations given below. This excitement may be attributed to the many Orders at high limits received from Home, all of which it is to be hoped have been executed, and if so, we may shortly see lower prices ruling. Of true Classic Chop Silks, the arrivals have been very limited, say—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Bales | "Donkey" Chops, | No. 2 and 3 Tsatlee. |
| 50 | ,, | "Sun E Tah" Chops, | No. 1, 2, 3 and 3½ Tsatlee. |
| 40 | ,, | "Chick" Chops, | No. 1, 2 and 3 ,, |
| 10 | ,, | "Chang-ling" Chops, | No. 3 ,, |
| 40 | ,, | "Dragon" Chops, | No. 1, 2, 3 add 3½ ,, |

150 Bales of which 110 Bales have found Buyers, leaving 40 Bales still on offer. The Silk market was opened on the 30th Ultimo, when about 100 bales of Chops No. 1, 2 and 3 Tsatlee were purchased at Tls. 525, 505 and 485 respectively. On the following day 50 bales of "Mai-foong" and "Hwa-foong" were settled at Tls. 500 *a* 480 per picul. Operations were not general until the 3rd Instant, when about 60 bales of No. 4 Tsatlee at 447½ per picul; and 20 bales of Karshing Taysaam at Tls. 435 per picul for "Gnar ling," and Tls. 415 per picul for "Kin ling" were sold; and since then the market has been very active and excited. The anxiety shown by Foreigners to secure good parcels enabled the Chinamen to obtain extreme prices, and at the close of the mail, the advance upon opening rates is fully Tls. 40 per picul. The transactions are estimated at 1,700 bales, say—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,350 | Bales | Tsatlee. |
| 200 | ,, | Karshing Taysaams. |
| 100 | ,, | Chin Cum ,, |
| 10 | ,, | Hainings. |
| 20 | ,, | Hangchow Tsatlee. |
| 20 | ,, | Sewhings, |
| Total .... 1,700 | Bales. | |

500 bales of which are going forward on Native account. The arrivals from the Interior amount to 2,200 bales and from Ningpo 20 bales have been received, and the unsold stock is said to be 500 bales, which will be added to daily, several parcels of Silk being close at hand. The new Silk is much superior to last season in every respect, with the exception of the size, which is decidedly full and coarse.

The Japan mail steamer "*Singapore*," arrived on the 3rd Instant, conveying 293 bales of Silk. The dates from Yokohama extend to the 29th ultimo, reporting only a moderate business in Silk, the settlements being estimated at 300 piculs, purchased at a slight decline on last quotations. The unsold stock had been reduced to 200 *a* 250 piculs of medium to inferior descriptions. Regarding their New Crop, thus far the accounts were favourable.

| | 1866-67 | 1865-66 | 1864-65 | 1863-64 | 1862-63. | 1861-62 | 1860-61. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transactions since last mail estimated at | Bales. 1,700 | Bales. nil | Bales. 500 | Bales. 67 | Bales. 350 | Bales. 1,450 | Bales. 800 |
| *Making total settlements from 1st July '66 to date—* | | | | | | | |
| For Const, Europe & India... | 28,300 | 32,150 | 25,200 | 26,087 | 51,036 | 66,000 | 75,600 |
| For America | 94 | 87 | 120 | 440 | 610 | 160 | 1,050 |
| Unsold Stock is estimated at about | 500 | 50 | 300 | 800 | nil. | 500 | 3,000 |

| Total Export from 1st July 1866 to date— | *Raw Silk.* | *Thrown.* | *Coarse.* | *Japan.* | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward from last Report | 26,529 | 57 | 14 | 13,028 | 39,628 |
| May 20th, "Dupleix," for Hongkong,... | 19 | ... | ... | 169 | 188 |
| ,, 24th, "Aden," ,, ,, ..... | 25 | ... | ... | 171 | 196 |
| Total | 26,573 | 57 | 14 | 13,368 | 40,012 |
| Season 1865-66 | 31,329 | 67 | 84 | 11,215 | 42,696 |

Prices.—In Taels, are per picul Duty paid; in Sterling, are per lb. Overland, all charges paid to England at Exchange, 6s. 2d. per tael.

| | | | *London Value per lb. 17th April, 1867.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Tsatlee*,—Chop No. 1 | Tls. 555 *a* 565 p. picl. | 29s. 10d. *a* 30s. 5d. p. lb | 33s. 0d |
| ,, ,, 2 | Tls. 535 *a* 545 ,, | 28s. 9d. *a* 29s. 4d. ,, | 32s. 0d. |
| ,, ,, 3 | Tls. 515 *a* 525 ,, | 27s. 8d. *a* 28s. 3d. ,, | 31s. 0d. |
| Market ,, 3 | Tls. 495 *a* 510 ,, | 26s. 8d. *a* 27s. 5d. ,, | 29s. 6d. |
| ,, 4 | Tls. 465 *a* 480 ,, | 25s. 1d. *a* 25s. 10d. ,, | 27s. 0d. *a* 28s. 0d. |
| ,, 5 & com. | Tls. 420 *a* 455 ,, | 22s. 9d. *a* 24s. 7d. ,, | 24s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d. |
| *Taysaam*—Chop No. 1 | Tls. 490 *a* 500 ,, | 26s. 5d. *a* 26s. 11d. ,, | 28s. 0d. |
| ,, ,, 2 | Tls. 470 *a* 480 ,, | 25s. 4d. *a* 25s. 10d. ,, | 27s. 0d. |
| ,, ,, 3 | Tls. 440 *a* 460 ,, | 23s. 9d. *a* 24s. 10d. ,, | 25s. 0d. *a* 26s. 0d. |
| ,, 4, 5 & com. | Tls. 380 *a* 430 ,, | 20s. 8d. *a* 23s. 3d. ,, | 18s. 0d. *a* 24s. 0d. |
| *Yuenfa*, and *trainings*,..... } No. 1 | | None. | |
| ,, 2 | | do. | |
| ,, 3 | | do. | |
| ,, 4 & com. | | do. | |
| *Hangchow Tsatlee* | Tls. 445 *a* 470 ,, | 24s. 1d. *a* 25s. 4d. ,, | 26s. 0d. |
| *Sewhings* | Tls. 370 *a* 410 ,, | 20s. 2d. *a* 22s. 3d. ,, | None. |
| *Laeyoungs* | | None. | |
| *Throwns* | | do. | |
| *Szechuen, fine to finest* | | do. | |
| *Common* | | do. | |
| *Waste, Good* | | do. | |
| ,, *Medium to Inferior* | | do. | |

The P. & O. Co.'s Str. "*Sunda*" has 293 bales of Japan, and about 1,500 bales China, making a total of 1,793 bales of Silk engaged, and is the only vessel in harbour with any on board.

## EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been some business done by this mail, and exchange shows a slight advance.

Bank bills opened at 6s. and closed at 6s. 0⅞d. 4 months' sight, private paper 4 months' sight 6s. 1½d. to 6s. 2d., documentary paper 4 months' sight 6s. 2d. to 6s. 2½d. Some French paper has been taken at fr. 7.80. The total amount of bills settled may be about £400,000.

Indian bills have been purchased from 301 to 302.

Money scarcer from 9 to 12 % according to securities.

Owing to the opening of silk market, Mexican Dollars show a little rise, and are quoted, Dollars at 75.15, Carolus 76.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *On London* | Bank Rate, sight, | 6s. 10½d. | per Tael. |
| | Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, | 6s. 0⅞d. | |
| | Credits, ,, ,, | 6s. 1½d. *a* 6s. 2d. | |
| | Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight, | 6s. 2d. *a* 6s. 2½d. | |
| *On Paris*—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank, | | fcs. 7.82½. | |
| Documentary, 4 months' sight, | | fcs. 7.85. | |
| *On Calcutta*—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | | Rs. 301½ per 100 Taels. | |
| *On Bombay*— ,, ,, ,, | | Rs. 301½ ,, ,, | |
| *On Hongkong*—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight, | | 26½ per cent discount. | |
| ,, Private, 15 days' sight | | ... | |

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—75.15 cents each.

Carolus Dollars.—76.15 ,, ,,

Copper Cash.—1360 per Tael.

## HANKOW, JUNE 1, 1867.

### IMPORTS.

Since dispatch of last mail, the demand for manufactured goods has been on a reduced scale, occasioned in a great measure by the general balancing of accounts amongst the natives, incidental to the 5th day of the 5th Moon, (6th inst.) The opening of the Tea market has also engrossed the attention of both foreigners and natives.

Grey Cottons have met with some enquiry, but Woollens and Worsteds have been quite neglected.

| | | *T.m.c.* | *T.m.c.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Grey Shirtings— | | | |
| 7 to 7½ lbs. | ₱ pc. | 2.30 to | 2.40 |
| 8¼ to 8½ ,, | ,, | 2.65 ,, | 2.70 |
| 9 to 10 ,, | ,, | 3.30 ,, | 3.60 |
| White Shirtings— | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | ,, | 2.38 ,, | 2.50 |
| 64 to 66 ,, | ,, | 2.60 ,, | 2.80 |
| 68 to 72 ,, | ,, | 2.90 ,, | 3.20 |
| T-Cloths— | | | |
| 6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide... | ,, | 2.00 ,, | 2.10 |
| 7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,, ... | ,, | 2.20 ,, | 2.50 |
| 8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,, ... | ,, | 2.70 ,, | 3.00 |
| Drills— | | | |
| American, 40 yds. | ,, | 4.20 ,, | 4.40 |
| English, 40 yds. | ,, | 3.70 ,, | 3.90 |
| Handkerchiefs, Brown ... | ₱ doz. | 0.80 ,, | 0.85 |
| Spotted Shirtings— | | | |
| White | ₱ pc. | 2.80 ,, | 2.90 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 3.30 ,, | 3.60 |
| Brocades— | | | |
| White | ,, | 2.80 ,, | 3.00 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 3.40 ,, | 4.00 |
| Damasks— | | | |
| White | ,, | 4.30 ,, | 4.70 |
| Dyed, Assorted | ,, | 6.00 ,, | 7.40 |
| Chintz, Assorted | ,, | 2.00 ,, | 2.30 |
| Velvets— | | | |
| 18 in. Black | ₱ yd. | 0.18 ,, | 0.19 |
| 22 in. Black | ,, | 0.28 ,, | 0.29 |
| Orleans Cloth— | | | |
| Plain | ₱ pc. | 5.00 ,, | 5.50 |
| Figured | ,, | 5.30 ,, | 5.50 |
| Woollens— | | | |
| Spanish Stripes | ₱ yd. | 0.65 ,, | 0.85 |
| Habit Cloth | ,, | 1.50 ,, | 2.10 |
| Medium Cloth | ,, | 1.10 ,, | 1.30 |
| Broad Cloth | ,, | 1.30 ,, | 1.50 |

| | | *T.m.c.* | *T.m.c.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Woollens—Continued. | | | |
| Camlets, English, S ..... | ₱ pc | 15.00 to | 15.75 |
| S S ... | ,, | 13.75 ,, | 15.00 |
| S S S | ,, | 12.50 ,, | 13.00 |
| B B B | ,, | 18.50 ,, | 19.50 |
| Lastings | ,, | 14.00 ,, | 14.25 |
| Long Ells— | | | |
| H H Scarlet | ,, | 7.40 ,, | 7.60 |
| Assorted | ,, | 7.00 ,, | 7.30 |
| G G ,, | ,, | 7.00 ,, | 7.20 |
| Scarlet | ,, | 7.10 ,, | 7.40 |
| Metals— | | | |
| Lead | ₱ pl. | 5.40 ,, | 5.60 |
| Tin | ,, | 19.50 ,, | 20.50 |
| Raw Cotton | ,, | 14.50 ,, | 19.00 |
| Sugar— | | | |
| Brown, Canton | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.40 |
| Amoy, &c. | ,, | 3.70 ,, | 3.90 |
| Manilla | ,, | 3.80 ,, | 4.10 |
| White, No. 1 | ,, | 7.20 ,, | 7.30 |
| No. 2 | ,, | 6.00 ,, | 6.50 |
| Japan Produce— | | | |
| Seaweed, Long | ,, | 3.70 ,, | 3.80 |
| Cut | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 6.00 |
| Isinglass | ,, | 38.00 ,, | 41.00 |
| Mushrooms | ,, | 35.00 ,, | 40.00 |
| Cuttle Fish | ,, | 9.00 ,, | 13.00 |
| Straits Produce— | | | |
| Pepper, Black | ,, | 6.40 ,, | 6.90 |
| Rattans | ,, | 3.80 ,, | 4.80 |
| Sandalwood, Old | ,, | 12.50 ,, | 13.50 |
| ,, New | ,, | 3.50 ,, | 4.50 |
| Sapanwood | ,, | 2.60 ,, | 4.30 |
| Opium— | | | |
| Malwa new | ₱ ch. | 595 ,, | 605 |
| old | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| Patna | ,, | 470 ,, | 480 |

### EXPORTS.

| | | *T.m.c.* | *T.m.c.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oils— | | | |
| Sow-yow, 63 catties ..... | ₱ tub | 5.20 to | 5.70 |
| Hongkong-yow, 54 catties | ,, | 4.30 ,, | 4.80 |
| Pa-Tong-yow | ₱ pl. | 5.60 ,, | 5.70 |
| Chayow | ,, | 8.80 ,, | 9.00 |
| Tallow | ₱ pc. | 7.40 ,, | 7.60 |
| Fungus | ₱ pl. | 21.50 ,, | 23.00 |
| Wax— | | | |
| White | ,, | 270.00 ,, | 272.00 |
| Yellow | ,, | 46.00 ,, | 54.00 |
| Rhubarb, Sze-chuen ..... | ₱ pl. | 3.50 ,, | 4.50 |
| Tobacco— | | | |
| Green | ,, | 32.00 ,, | 38.00 |
| Yellow | ,, | 24.00 ,, | 30.00 |
| Leaf | ,, | 7.00 ,, | 7.50 |
| Hemp— | | | |
| White | ,, | ..... | ..... |
| Green | ,, | 12.00 ,, | 13.00 |
| Safflower, Szechuen | ,, | 70.00 ,, | 90.00 |

## YOKOHAMA, MAY 29, 1867.

Money is still very scarce with our customers, and whatever dollars they get, for the small lots of Silk sold, are chiefly required for fulfilment of their contracts for Rice and Sugar. Deliveries of these necessaries of life have constituted the main business of the fortnight. We remark with much pleasure a growing improvement in the behaviour of the Japanese respecting their contracts. They have, in many instances, shown very good faith, taking delivery of China Rice by no means up to muster, at a fair reduction on contract price, instead of throwing up their bargains altogether, and making fresh and more advantageous arrangements, as they might easily do.

In Grey Shirtings a good enquiry exists and stocks are considerably reduced. Sales are made to arrive at better prices than can be got for goods on the spot. The enquiry for Yarn continues and stocks are almost exhausted. Woollens are dull; an enquiry has sprung up for Alpacas. Metals are not much asked for, with the exception of Hoop Iron and Tin Plates, and prices are unremunerative.

The impression is gaining ground that the opening of the new ports will not materially affect the Yokohama market.

### IMPORTS.

| | | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton Yarn— | | | |
| Nos. 16 to 24 | ₱ bs. | 70.00 to | 71.00 |
| 28 to 32 | ,, | 70.00 ,, | 72.00 |
| 38 to 42 | ,, | 73.00 ,, | 76.00 |
| Grey Shirtings— | | | |
| 7.0 lbs. | ₱ pc. | 3.20 ,, | 3.35 |
| 8.4 lbs. | ,, | 3.50 ,, | 3.60 |
| 8.6 to 8.8 lbs. | ,, | 3.60 ,, | 3.65 |
| White Shirtings— | | | |
| 56 to 60 reed | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.10 |
| 64 to 66 ,, | ,, | 4.20 ,, | 4.30 |
| 68 to 72 ,, | ,, | 4.40 ,, | 4.80 |
| T-Cloths— | | | |
| 6.0 lbs. | ,, | 2.25 ,, | ... |
| 6.8 to 7.0 lbs. | ,, | 2.70 ,, | 3.20 |
| Turkey Red Cloth, 24 yds. | ,, | 3.40 ,, | 3.60 |
| Spotted Shirtings— | | | |
| White | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.25 |
| Dyed | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.25 |
| Brocades— | | | |
| White | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.25 |
| Dyed | ,, | 4.00 ,, | 4.25 |
| Velvets— | | | |
| Black | ,, | 11.00 ,, | 12.00 |
| Assorted | ,, | 8.50 ,, | 9.50 |
| Chintzes | ,, | 2.50 ,, | 3.00 |
| Handkerchiefs | ₱ doz. | 0.75 ,, | 1.00 |

| | | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camlets— | | | |
| S | ₱ pc. | 18.00 to | 19.00 |
| S S | ,, | 15.50 ,, | 16.50 |
| S S S | ,, | 14.50 ,, | 16.50 |
| B B B | ,, | 18.90 ,, | 19.00 |
| Orleans— | | | |
| Plain | ,, | 6.00 ,, | 6.75 |
| Figured | ,, | 6.50 ,, | 7.00 |
| Long Ells | ,, | 8.00 ,, | 9.00 |
| Lastings | ,, | 13.00 ,, | 15.00 |
| Lustres | ,, | 6.00 ,, | 8.00 |
| Blankets | ₱ lb. | 0.60 ,, | 0.70 |
| Iron Nail Rod | ₱ pl. | 2.50 ,, | 3.00 |
| Lead | ,, | 7.00 ,, | 7.50 |
| Tin | ,, | 21.00 ,, | 22.00 |
| Tin Plates | ,, | 6.00 ,, | 6.50 |
| Cotton— | | | |
| Ningpo | ,, | 28.00 ,, | 28.50 |
| Shanghai | ,, | 27.50 ,, | 28.00 |
| Tientsin | ,, | 25.50 ,, | 27.00 |
| Sugar, Canton— | | | |
| White, No. 1 | ₱ | 9.00 ,, | 9.50 |
| No. 2 | ,, | 8.00 ,, | 8.50 |
| Brown, No. 1 | ,, | 5.50 ,, | 6.00 |
| Rice (Foreign) | ,, | 2.90 ,, | ..... |
| Sapan Wood | ,, | 1.50 ,, | 2.00 |
| Rhubarb | ₱ box | 7.00 ,, | ... |

### EXPORTS.

| | | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silk— | | | |
| Mybash and Sinshu { Best, offering ... | ₱ pl. | 840 to | 870 |
| Medium | ,, | 765 ,, | 820 |
| Inferior | ,, | 700 ,, | 750 |
| Koshu, best | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| medium | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| inferior | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| Ida, good, long hanks | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| inferior ,, ,, | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| Oshu, best, offering | ,, | 760 ,, | 760 |
| medium | ,, | 590 ,, | 640 |
| inferior | ,, | 590 ,, | 640 |
| Sodai, best, offering | ,, | 620 ,, | 670 |
| medium | ,, | 560 ,, | 600 |
| inferior | ,, | 560 ,, | 600 |
| Atchezen, best, offering | ,, | 600 ,, | 630 |
| medium | ,, | 540 ,, | 580 |
| inferior | ,, | 540 ,, | 580 |
| Hatchojee, best | ,, | ... ,, | ... |
| inferior | ,, | ... ,, | ... |

| | | *Dollars.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tea— | | | |
| Fine to finest (latter nom.) | ₱ pl. | 31.00 to | 40.00 |
| Good medium | ,, | 26.00 ,, | 30.00 |
| Medium | ,, | 20.00 ,, | 24.00 |
| Good common | ,, | 15.00 ,, | 18.00 |
| Seaweed, fine cut green | ,, | 5.50 ,, | 6.00 |
| ,, ,, brown | ,, | 3.90 ,, | 4.25 |
| Large uncut green | ,, | 3.00 ,, | 3.40 |
| ,, brown | ,, | 1.60 ,, | 2.00 |
| Cuttle Fish, No. 1 | ,, | 14.00 ,, | 12.50 |
| ,, 2 | ,, | 11.00 ,, | 11.50 |
| Dried Shrimps | ,, | 13.00 ,, | 14.50 |
| Mushrooms | ,, | 45.00 ,, | 48.00 |
| Tobacco, No. 1 | ,, | 14.00 ,, | ... |
| Gall Nutts | ,, | 8.00 ,, | 8.50 |
| Vegetable Wax | ,, | 16.00 ,, | 17.00 |
| Ginseng (50 pcs. per catty) | ,, | 1.50 ,, | 4.20 |
| Rape Seed | ,, | 3.90 ,, | 4.00 |
| Rape Seed Oil | ,, | 8.90 ,, | 10.00 |
| Camphor | ,, | 22.00 ,, | 23.50 |

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# SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

## ARRIVALS.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | FROM | SAILED | CARGO. | CONSIGNEES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1 | Rona | Br str | 781 | Morrison | Hongkong | May 27 | General | Glover and Co |
| ... 1 | Sunda | Br str | 1260 | Soames | Hongkong | ... 28 | do | P. & O. Co |
| ... 2 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 710 | Callaghan | Nagasaki | ... 30 | do | Chapman, King and Co |
| ... 2 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | June 1 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 2 | Lady Alice | Br str | 419 | Stranack | Nagasaki | May 28 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 2 | Moyune | Am str | 700 | G. Johnson | Hankow | | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 3 | Fei-loong | Br str | 260 | Pritchard | Nagasaki | May 31 | do | T. Kroes and Co |
| ... 3 | Singapore | Br str | 781 | Wilkinson | Yokohama | ... 30 | do | P. & O. Co |
| ... 3 | Ajax | Br str | 1607 | Kidd | Liverpool | Mar. 9 | do | Butterfield and Swire |
| ... 4 | Keangsoo | Br str | 448 | Gregory | Hongkong | May 30 | Ballast | Order |
| ... 4 | Dupleix | Fr str | 871 | Noel | Hongkong | ... 30 | General | Messageries Imperiales |
| ... 4 | Hartford | U.S.corv. | ..... | Bilknop | Nagasaki | June 1 | | |
| ... 5 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | ... 4 | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 5 | United Service | Br str | 650 | Stocks | Hongkong | ... 1 | do | Glover and Co |
| ... 5 | J. A. Ingerson | Am str | 893 | Clark | Hongkong | May 39 | do | Russell and Co |
| ... 5 | Plymouth Rock | Am str | 2397 | Simmons | Hankow | June 2 | Tea, etc. | Russell and Co |
| ... 5 | Wyoming | U.S.corv. | ..... | Carpenter | Nagasaki | ... 1 | | |
| ... 5 | Prince Kung | Br str | 135 | Brown | Fuchau | | General | Trautmann and Co |

## DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

| DATE. | SHIP'S NAME. | FLAG & RIG. | TONS | CAPTAIN. | DESTINATION. | CARGO. | DISPATCHED BY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| June 1 | Matilda | Br bg | 252 | Henet | Newchwang | Opium, etc. | A. R. Tilby and Co |
| ... 1 | Lizzie Allen | Br sch | 325 | Dunn | Tientsin | Re-exports | Glover and Co |
| ... 1 | Port Regent | Br sh | 655 | Hubert | Keelung | Sundries & Re-exports | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| ... 2 | Ying-tsze-fei | Br str | 315 | Drage | Chefoo & Tientsin | Tea, etc. | Trautmann and Co |
| ... 2 | Vulcan | Br str | 135 | Randall | Fuchau | Sundries & Re-exports | Gibb, Livingston and Co |
| ... 2 | Fusi-Yama | Br str | 1200 | Hardie | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 3 | Mountain Ash | Br baq | 437 | Aitcheson | Chefoo | Sundries & Re-exports | Textor and Co |
| ... 3 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | Opium, etc. | David Sassoon, Sons & Co |
| ... 3 | Pluto | Chi str | 170 | Pike | Cruise | | Chinese Government |
| ... 5 | Express | Br str | 290 | Whitelaw | Ningpo | do | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| ... 5 | Valetta | Am baq | 386 | Cavanagh | Nagasaki | Cotton, etc. | H. Fogg and Co |
| ... 5 | Hirado | Br str | 1630 | McQueen | Hankow & Ports | | Russell and Co |
| ... 5 | Phase | Fr str | 711 | Hinstin | Yokohama | do | Messageries Imperiales |

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

| No.&SEC. | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tonkadoo | Agamemnon | Middleton | Br str | 1672 | May 17 | Hongkong | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| 7 s | Ajax | Kidd | Br str | 1607 | June 3 | Liverpool | Butterfield & Swire | London & L'pool | 18th instant |
| Tonkadoo | Anna | | Am str | 70 | Apr 12 | Chinkiang | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| Tonkadoo | Carthage | Mooney | Br str | 550 | May 9 | Nagasaki | Order | | |
| 7 s | Dupleix | Noel | Fr str | 871 | June 4 | Hongkong | Messageries Imperiales | | |
| 4 s | Faust | | — str | 30 | | | | | Laid up |
| | Fee-loong | Williams | Chi str | | Mar 14 | | Chinese Government | | |
| 2 s | Fenella | Chingjay | Chi str | 160 | Jan 24 | Woosung | Chinese Government | | |
| S S N W | Fei-loong | Pritchard | Br str | 260 | June 3 | Nagasaki | T. Kroes and Co | | |
| 3 p | Fusi-Yama | Callaghan | Br str | 710 | June 2 | Nagasaki | Chapman, King and Co | | |
| 4 s | Grete | Godow | Prus str | 30 | Jan 13 | | Wm. Pustau and Co | | Laid up |
| 4 s | Heachew | | Am str | 30 | | | T. J. Falls | | |
| 3 p | Island Queen | Shaw | Br str | 150 | May 21 | Nagasaki | F. R. Gamwell | | |
| 3 p | Keangsoo | Gregory | Br str | 448 | June 4 | Hongkong | Order | | |
| 5 p | Louisa | | Chi str | | July 12 | Ningpo | David Sassoon, Sons & Co | | |
| O D | Maria | Newman | Br str | 160 | Apr 17 | Put back | Stevenson and Co | | |
| G L J | Minca | Eaglesome | Br str | 306 | May 27 | Tientsin | Gibb, Livingston and Co | T'tsin, Chefoo, &c. | 7th instant |
| S S N W | Moyune | G. Johnson | Am str | 709 | June 2 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | 7th instant |
| H W | Rona | Morrison | Br str | 784 | June 1 | Hongkong | Glover and Co | Hankow & Ports | To-day |
| D W | Shanse | Friend | Am str | 561 | May 6 | Ningpo | Russell and Co | Tientsin v. Chefoo | 7th instant |
| 1 s | Shanyuan | | Br str | 30 | | | Trautmann and Co | | Laid up |
| P & O M | Singapore | Wilkinson | Br str | 781 | June 3 | Yokohama | P. & O. Co | | |
| P & O M | Sunda | Soames | Br str | 1260 | June 1 | Hongkong | P. & O. Co | H'kong with Mails | 7th instant |
| S S C B | Tahwah | Andrews | Am str | 215 | Mar 22 | Hankow | Russell and Co | Hankow & Ports | To-day |
| H W | Tatung | Cook | Am str | 107 | Oct 13 | Hankow | H. Fogg and Co | | Laid up |
| U W | Ta-Yung | Spencer | Br str | 124 | Apr 4 | Woosung | Russell and Co | | |
| | 26 STEAMERS | | | | | | | | |

## MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

| No.&SEC | SHIP'S NAME | COMMANDER | FLAG & RIG | TONNAGE | DATE OF ARRIVAL | WHERE FROM | CONSIGNEES OR AGENTS | DESTINATION | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 c | Albuera | Levack | Br sh | 774 | May 23 | Swatow | Gilman and Co | | |
| 8 c | Anna Dorothea | Flannery | Br sh | 719 | May 30 | Cardiff | A. R. Tilby and Co | Vancouver's Island | |
| 3 c | Anglo Saxon | Davidson | Br sh | 693 | Apr 13 | Sydney | Smith, Kennedy and Co | London | Early |
| 1 p | Caller-Ou | Joass | Br sh | 674 | May 24 | Shields | Gibb, Livingston and Co | | |
| 2 s | Carl Wilhelm | Matzen | Prus baq | 239 | May 27 | Nagasaki | Eduard Schellhass and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 2 s | Catharina | Molsen | Prus baq | 340 | May 26 | Nagasaki | H. A. Holcomb | Nagasaki | 8th instant |
| 1 c | Charlot | Ahrens | Ham baq | 238 | May 29 | Amoy | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 3 s | City of Aberdeen | Gerrie | Br sh | 550 | May 21 | London | W. R. Adamson and Co | London | Immediately |
| 1 p | Cornelia Mathil | de] Wolp | Dut baq | 596 | May 29 | Swatow | Borneo Company Limited | | |
| 3 p | Coulnakyle | Morrison | Br sh | 627 | May 27 | London | Gibb, Livingston and Co | London | Early |
| 1 p | Diana | Toeyel | Old baq | 320 | May 30 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 2 p | Elmstone | Tomlinson | Br sh | 698 | May 21 | Deal | Borneo Company Limited | London | Immediately |
| 8 s | Emily W. Seybu | rn] Taylor | Br sch | 333 | May 30 | Nagasaki | Frazar and Co | Nagasaki | 8th instant |
| 7 s | Gleam | Cameron | Br baq | 292 | May 18 | Ningpo | Nils Moller | Yokohama | Immediately |
| 3 p | Gossamer | Thomson | Br sh | 734 | May 27 | London | Blain, Tate and Co | London | Immediately |
| 3 c | Hoang Ho | Carrington | Br sh | 690 | May 27 | London | Butterfield & Swire | | |
| 1 s | Hotspur | Corrigell | Br baq | 522 | May 27 | Nagasaki | A. R. Tilby and Co | Newchwang | Immediately |
| 3 c | Isles of the South | Davidson | Br sh | 821 | Apr 22 | Fuchau | Shaw, Brothers and Co | London | Immediately |
| 3 p | J. R. Worcester | Wawn | Br sh | 780 | May 21 | Shields | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Immediately |
| T J | Lady Alice | Stranack | Br baq | 419 | June 2 | Nagasaki | Glover and Co | | |
| H W | Laurel | Norris | Br sh | 638 | May 27 | London | Gilman and Co | | |
| 1 p | Lennox Castle | Brunton | Br sh | 693 | May 23 | Fuchau | W. R. Adamson and Co | | |
| 2 s | Luchow | Ulrech | Prus bg | 180 | May 29 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | Nagasaki | Early |
| U W | Maiden Queen | Foster | Br sh | 814 | May 28 | Liverpool | Gilman and Co | | |
| 7 s | Mary Whitridge | Cutler | Am sh | 837 | May 28 | New York | Russell and Co | | |
| 1 p | Maury | Harms | Prus baq | 429 | May 30 | Swatow | Wm. Pustau and Co | | |
| 1 s | Minnie | Black | Br baq | 407 | May 26 | Nagasaki | Glover and Co | Nagasaki | Early |
| 1 s | Neptune | Parkins | Br baq | 533 | May 27 | Swatow | Fobes and Co | | |
| 2 s | Norfolk | Heriot | Br sch | 264 | May 18 | Hakodadi | Smith, Kennedy and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 1 c | Peter Denny | Adams | Br sh | 997 | May 23 | Fuchau | Jardine, Matheson & Co | London | Early |
| 1 s | Salamander | Detlefsen | Prus baq | 425 | May 27 | Nagasaki | Frazar and Co | Newchwang | Immediately |
| 7 s | Shanghai | Basurto | Spa baq | 264 | May 27 | Manila | John Thorne and Co | | Ft or Ch |
| 1 c | Silver Eagle | Cure | Br sh | 902 | May 31 | Fuchau | Gilman and Co | London | Early |
| 7 s | Sir Lancelot | Robinson | Br sh | 885 | May 27 | London | Jardine, Matheson and Co | London | Early |
| 1 s | Ta Lee | Schmidt | Br sch | 312 | May 20 | Tientsin | Trautmann and Co | | |
| 1 s | Water Lily | Towers | Br bg | 218 | Mar 25 | Manila | Frazar and Co | | |
| 3 p | Whinfell | Jones | Br sh | 834 | May 21 | Cardiff | Birley, Worthington & Co | London | Immediately |
| 7 s | W. Frederika | Hostermans | Dut baq | 400 | May 30 | Pasyier | Turner and Co | | |
| | 38 VESSELS | | | | | | | | |

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## MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

| No.&Sec | Name. | No. of G. B. | Commander. | Flag & Rig. | Guns. | H. P. | Men. | Date of Arrival. | Where from |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 s | Acorn | ..... | Roe, Surgeon | H. M. S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | | Hospital Ship |
| Tonkadoo | Cockchafer | ..... | Kerr | H. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Feb 5 | |
| 6 p | Hardy | ..... | Morice | H. M. G. B. | 3 | 60 | 42 | Jan 29 | Ningpo |
| 4 s | Manilla | ..... | Ryan | H. M. S. | 4 | 70 | 48 | May 23 | Tientsin |
| 3 c | Rattler | ..... | Swann | H. M. S. | 17 | 200 | 175 | Mar 4 | Yokohama |
| 6 p | Starling | ..... | Dent | H. M. G. B. | 3 | ..... | 40 | | |
| 2 c | Deroulede | ..... | | H. I. M. | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 31 | |
| 2 c | Primauguet | ..... | Bochet | H.I.M. Corvette | ..... | ..... | ..... | May 31 | |
| 2 s | Tardif | ..... | Chansine | H. I. M. G. B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | Apr 21 | Ningpo |
| 6 s | Hartford | ..... | Bilknop | U. S. Corvette | ..... | ..... | ..... | June 4 | Nagasaki |
| 4 s | Wachusett | ..... | Shufeldt | U. S. Corvette | 10 | ..... | 200 | Apr 24 | Fuchau |
| 2 s | Vineta | ..... | Kuhn | H. P. M. Corvette | 28 | ..... | 360 | May 27 | Chefoo |

## TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bunker Hill | Raye | American steamer | 63 | Primrose and Co |
| | Fei Yuen | Kennedy, | British steamer | 50 | Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company |
| | Fokelin | Kofod, | British steamer | 70 | Captain Patridge |
| | Sampson | Ryder, | British steamer | 81 | Mackenzie and Co |
| | Titan | Loberge | British steamer | 90 | Smith, Kennedy and Co |

## RECEIVING SHIPS AND HULKS.

| No.&Sec | Name. | Commander. | Flag. | Tonnage. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Receiving Ships.** | | | | |
| 3 s | Ariel | Deslandes | British ship | 596 | P. F. Cama and Co |
| 4 s | Berwick Walls | Patridge | British ship | 685 | Jardine, Matheson and Co |
| 4 s | Emily Jane | | American sh | 490 | Augustine Heard and Co |
| 4 s. | Water Witch | Lewes | British barq | 297 | Captain Lewes, on board |
| 3 s | Wellington | Bennett | British barque | 412 | David Sassoon, Sons and Co |
| | **Hulks.** | | | | |
| 7 p | Bethel | Rev. Kaufmann | American barque | 86 | Church Trustees |
| 6 c | Euxine | Sangster | British barque | 398 | J. Marshall and Co |
| 3 s | Frederick VII | Watson | British barque | 350 | Imperial Customs |
| O U L | Keen-ta | Holmes | American barque | 341 | Powder Magazine Chinese Government |
| O D | Kingsan | Brown | American ship | 570 | Captain Patridge |
| 1 s | Lady McNaughten | | American barque | 490 | |
| O U L | Ngapuhi | Gardner | British barque | 545 | Harbor Master |
| 5 p | Nimrod | Howard | British barque | 262 | H. I. M.'s Customs |

## TIENTSIN SHIPPING LIST.

May 21, 1867.

### Arrivals.

| Date | Vessels Name | Flag and Rig | Tonnage | Where from | Cargo | Consignees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Apr 26 | Falke | Prus baq | ... | Amoy | General | Chinese |
| ... 26 | Miaca | Br str | ... | Shanghai | do. | J. Livingston and Co |
| ... 26 | Falcon | Prus baq | ... | Swatow | Sugar, Paper, &c. | Chinese |
| ... 27 | A. E. Vidal | Ham baq | ... | do. | do. | do. |
| ... 28 | China | Ham sch | ... | do. | do. | do. |
| ... 29 | Colima | Ham baq | ... | do. | General | do. |
| ... 29 | Nanzing | Br str | ... | Shanghai | do. | A. Major |
| ... 30 | Forest Belle | Am baq | ... | Foochow | do, | M. G. Moore |
| ... 30 | Atlantic | Ham bg | ... | Hongkong | do. | Chinese |
| May 4 | Achilles | Bre baq | ... | do. | do. | do. |
| ... 4 | Clipper | Ham sch | ... | do. | do. | T. Sandri |
| ... 4 | Hainan | Ham sch | ... | Amoy | do. | J. Livingston and Co |
| ... 6 | Aegidius | Ham sch | ... | Chefoo | Seaweed | Fergusson and Co |
| ... 7 | Danzig | Prus sch | ... | Shanghai | General | M G. Moore |
| ... 7 | Alice Thompson | Br baq | ... | Tai-wan-foo | do. | do. |
| ... 7 | Fidelio | Ham baq | ... | Chefoo | do. | Chinese |
| ... 7 | Skjold | Dan bg | ... | Hongkong | do. | do. |
| ... 7 | Ying-tsze-fei | Br str | ... | Shanghai | do. | A. Major |
| ... 8 | Narciss | Prus bg | ... | Nagasaki | do. | Chinese |
| ... 9 | Szechuen | Am str | ... | Shanghai | do. | M. G. Moore |
| ... 10 | Wartburg | Bre baq | ... | Hongkong | General | Chinese |
| ... 13 | Doris | Bre sch | ... | Shanghai | do. | Spahn and Co |
| ... 14 | Nanzing | Br str | ... | do. | do. | A. Major |
| ... 16 | Fruiter | Br baq | ... | Nagasaki | Seaweed, Tea, &c. | Chinese |
| ... 17 | Miaca | Br str | ... | Shanghai | General | J. Livingston and Co |
| ... 17 | Christene | Prus sch | ... | Nagasaki | Seaweed, Tea, &c. | Chinese |
| ... 17 | Bessie Searight | Prus bg | ... | do. | do. | do. |
| ... 17 | Dannerwerke | Dan bg | ... | Foochow | General | do. |
| ... 18 | Ecliptic | Br baq | ... | Newchwang | Millet | M. G. Moore |

### Departures.

| | | | | Destination | | Dispatched by |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| April 27 | Ying-tsze-fei | Br str | ... | Shanghai | General | A. Major |
| ... 29 | Szechuen | Am str | ... | do. | do. | M. G. Moore |
| ... 30 | Ecliptic | Br baq | ... | Newchwang | Ballast | Chinese |
| ... 30 | Lizzie | Prus baq | ... | Swatow | General | do. |
| ... 30 | Hindu | Prus sch | ... | Hongkong | do. | do. |
| ... 30 | Japan | Prus sch | ... | Foochow | do. | do. |
| May 2 | United Service | Br str | ... | Shanghai | Ballast | J. Hanna |
| ... 2 | Miaca | Br str | ... | do. | do. | J. Livingston |
| ... 3 | Nanzing | Br str | ... | do. | General | A. Major |
| ... 7 | Shaftesbury | Br str | ... | H'kong via Chefoo | Cotton & Medecine | J. Hanna |
| ... 7 | Yesso | Br str | ... | Shanghai | General | do. |
| ... 10 | Ta-lee | Br baq | ... | do. | Cotton | A. Major |
| ... 11 | Sun-lee | Ham baq | ... | Hongkong | Cotton, Wool, &c. | Chinese |
| ... 11 | Peiho | Prus bag | ... | Newchwang | Ballast | do. |
| ... 11 | Ying-tsze-fei | Br str | ... | Shanghai | General | do. |
| ... 13 | Manilla | H. M. str | ... | Newchwang | | |
| ... 15 | Szechuen | Am str | ... | Shanghai | Ice & Soap | M. G. Moore |
| ... 18 | Bienhoa | Fre baq | ... | Newchwang | Ballast | Chinese |
| ... 18 | Falke | Old baq | ... | do. | do. | do. |
| ... 18 | Falcon | Prus baq | ... | Chefoo | General | do. |
| ... 19 | Nanzing | Br str | ... | Shanghai | do. | A. Major |
| ... 19 | Chin Chin | Ham sch | ... | Hongkong | do. | Chinese |
| ... 20 | Sarah | Br bg | ... | Chefoo | Ballast | J. Hanna |

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

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